A league baseball and bat free with every suit in our boys' department.

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t—and the place to t exclusive, materials ional offers for today:

sack and frock styles—
d worsted diagonals—in gray,
o many patterns of fine worsted
—suits that fit as well and are
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in the newest styles—with or
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.00 to $100.00. Here are some

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AT 10 A. M. EACH DAY.
We sell at
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LLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Agents.
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All first-class seasonable goods.
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PER.... THE TRIBUNE

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 96. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY. CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

SEEKING A BASIS FOR PEACE.

Foreign Diplomats in Washington Are Conferring.

MOVEMENT IS GENERAL.

Evident Purpose to Use Their Good Offices.

MEDIATION TALK CONTINUES

Papal Efforts Are Not Influencing the President.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S WORK.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Throughout the day unusual activity was manifest at the foreign embassies and legations representing the great powers of Europe. These representatives are the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote; the French Ambassador, M. Cambon; the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben; the Italian Charge d'Affairs, Count Vinci; and the Austrian Minister, Mr. von Hengelmuller.

These officials were kept fully advised from their foreign offices, and it was expected that a concerted movement would be made almost any moment. About midday the British Ambassador went to the French Embassy and conferred with M. Cambon on the situation, and shortly after Count Vinci was at the British Embassy. Again at 5 o'clock it was understood that the French Ambassador and Austrian Minister conferred with Sir Julian at the British Embassy.

But while conferences were thus going on and apprehension was keen over an anticipated move it could not be learned up to a late hour that any actual offer of mediation had eventuated. It certainly had not been made up to the close of office hours at the State department.

Hope of an Armistice.

The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, appeared to be the only one not actively participating in the conferences today, but there is reason to believe he is kept fully advised on the sentiments at Berlin concerning the Spanish situation. Accompanying the diplomatic comment was an undercurrent of sugestion that developments in Cuba were not unlooked for, and that the pressure of the powers and the Pope on Spain might yet bring about an armistice in which both Spanish troops and insurgents would participate. Viewed from the official standpoint here the time for that has gone by, and there is little likelihood that the insurgents could be induced to lay down their arms even for a time.

According to a special dispatch from Rome the Pope "is disappointed at the reception of his overtures in America, but is not discouraged." The dispatch adds:

"This morning his Holiness dispatched a cable of 100 words to Archbishop Ireland, urging increased efforts in the interest of peace and further immediate representations to President McKinley.

Archbishop Ireland's Work.

Archbishop Ireland went to the State department at 12:30 o'clock today. He evidently had arranged for the call beforehand and was expected, for he was shown at once into Assistant Secretary Day's room. Regarding the intervention of the Pope between the United States and Spain, it can be again reiterated that no such proposal has been made to this government, and that if there is to be Papal mediation it must be between Spain and the insurgents, and that any suasion the Vatican can exert should be directed at Madrid. Archbishop Ireland was in Washington last week, and informally, knowing that no formal proposition would be at all acceptable, urged the President to adopt as pacificatory an attitude as possible, but, as stated, did not go beyond this.

A telegram was received today from Minister Woodford expressing the regret of the Spanish Cabinet that the erroneous report had been published that the Pope had agreed to mediate between Spain and the United States at the suggestion of this country.

SPAIN WOULD CLING TO CUBA.

Statement That the Madrid Government Will Never Consent to Independence.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—A telegram from Havana announces that the Cuban Autonomist government has decided to grant an armistice to the insurgents on condition that the general government approves.

An error in a cipher to General Woodford yesterday gave the impression that McKinley had asked the intervention of the Pope.

One thing is absolutely certain, Spain will never consent to the independence of Cuba. All reports to the contrary are ridiculous. The Spanish government has never for a moment considered this proposition seriously.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Even the Spanish papers now publish telegrams from Rome fully explaining the whole scheme of mediation. It originated with an exchange of views on the subject between Cardinal Rampolla, the papal delegate, Martinelli, in Washington and Archbishop Ireland, the latter two leading the Pope to believe that President McKinley would perhaps accept his mediation if exercised to induce Spain to make concessions.

On the faith of such assurances the Pope made officially on Sunday a suggestion of mediation which was at once accepted by the Queen Regent and her ministers, and then only the Vatican drew up an official offer of mediation, which was sent to Madrid on Monday. At the same time instructions were sent by Cardinal Rampolla to Ireland and Martinelli to sound the disposition of President McKinley with a view to avert a rupture and gain time to secure a suspension of hostilities in Cuba through the efforts of the insular government with the insurgent chiefs.

The Pope seems to have imagined that if a suspension of hostilities could be reached both Spain and the United States would approach a settlement of all issues surrounding the Cuban question in a more conciliatory spirit, his object being, like all the European continental courts now amicably interposing their good offices at Washington and Madrid, to avert war and all the consequences the loss of Cuba might have for the Spanish monarchy. Neither the Pope nor the European powers seem to have realized how difficult it is to solve the problem with concessions likely to suit the United States, the Cubans, and Spanish national feelings.

Austria's Emperor Tries to Avert a New Conflict.

OTHER RULERS JOIN HIM.

Advises Spain to Grant Concessions in Cuba.

ACTIVITY OF THE VATICAN.

Negotiations Between Pope and Madrid Officials.

POOR PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Vienna, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Emperor Francis Joseph has personally addressed the European sovereigns inviting them to collective mediation for peace between Spain and the United States. It is said all the sovereigns have given adherence to Francis Joseph's idea.

It is not known yet in what form the peace action will be commenced, but it will hardly assume the form of European intervention.

In well-informed circles here the Pope's action is considered concluded.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Great interest is excited in diplomatic circles by a well-authenticated report tonight that the Emperor of Austria and Premier Goluchovski are exerting every effort to bring pressure to bear on Spain to accede to the American demand respecting Cuba, and the hope is not altogether abandoned of Spain finally yielding.

"The Austrian court is assured that in the event of war the Spanish dynasty would be wrecked. Although expressions of sympathy for Spain find utterance here, I can state positively that the German Foreign Office is pursuing a line of strictest neutrality. There is no truth in the allegation that Papal mediation was initiated by Germany. The papers tonight are warm in expressions of admiration for McKinley's statesmanship."

SEEKING A BASIS FOR PEACE.

Active Exchange of Telegrams Between the Vatican and the Madrid Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The Correspondenza Politica says Spain has informed the Pope that she is ready to concede an armistice if during the armistice the United States will withdraw its warships from Cuban waters. Today the Vatican sent a note to Madrid setting forth definitive conditions upon which the Pope will consent to act.

The Pope has telegraphed to the Bishop of Havana directing him to forward a message to the President of the Cuban Republic asking him to suspend hostilities.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Rome, April 5.—There has been an active exchange of telegrams this afternoon between the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Gullon, at Madrid and Mgr. Merry del Val, the Pope's private chamberlain. The subject has been the drawing up, with the consent of the Pope, of the exact terms of the armistice for Cuba, which will be proposed, it is said, by the Pope immediately after the terms are framed. The hope is expressed at the Vatican that it will be agreed to by the authorities at Washington.

In clerical circles it appears to be understood that President McKinley may bring pressure to bear upon the insurgents to induce them to accept an armistice, and it is understood the Holy See will then exert similar influence through the episcopacy in Cuba.

It is hoped here that the armistice proposed will be definitely drawn up tomorrow or Thursday.

The Vatican authorities this evening absolutely refused to furnish any information relative to the dispatch which President McKinley is said to have sent to the Pope on the subject of the latter's mediation with Spain, and in which the President was represented as having outlined his views on the Cuban situation.

DOUBT ABOUT PAPAL SUCCESS.

Officials and Newspapers Say He Will Hardly Be Able to Prevent a Conflict.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY LUIGI FERRARI.]

Rome, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—I have had an interview with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who said:

"Everybody appreciates the Pope's intervention, but I do not think he will succeed in preventing war. Spain cannot concede more than autonomy to Cuba. The Cubans are fighting for absolute independence. Is compromise possible?"

The Pope today sent a long telegram to Archbishop Ireland, intended in reality for McKinley. The Pope asks for a suspension of any decision until Monday.

Cuban Independence.

Secolo says all efforts of the Pope, unaccompanied by a proclamation of the independence of Cuba, will fail.

Romano says that even if the Pope is not charged with definite arbitration, the powers will find a free field for collective intervention in favor of peace.

Messagero says the intervention of the Pope has a double value. It avoids war and once more proves that the chief of Christendom has no need of temporal power in order to be listened to by the whole world much more attentively than are other sovereigns whose word is only supported by bayonets and cannon.

Don Chisciotti says that if the Pope succeeds in preventing war his intervention will neither be glorious nor appreciated by the civilized world if he does not give Cubans full liberty to adopt the system of government they believe best. Mediation only means one thing—free Cuba. Otherwise it would be hypocrisy.

Failure Announced in London.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, April 15.—A special dispatch from Rome, published here this afternoon, says a telegram received at the Vatican from the United States has announced the failure of the Pope's intervention. It says that President McKinley showed himself extremely sensitive at the initiative taken by the Pontiff, but it was impossible for him to overcome the prejudice, even though it may be unjust, entertained by a majority of the American people against the Vatican's intervention in political affairs.

The special dispatch from Rome says the

(Continued on second page.)

VIZCAYA AT PUERTO RICO

TWO SPANISH CRUISERS REACH THE PORT OF SAN JUAN.

Officers Surprised to Learn the Torpedo Flotilla Had Been Turned Back to the Cape Verde Islands by Storm—Islands Being Hurriedly Fortified and Active Preparations for War Made—One Man Arrested as a United States Spy.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY G. BRONSON REA.]

San Juan de Puerto Rico, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, which sailed from Havana last Saturday, arrived here today.

The officers were much surprised to hear that the Spanish torpedo flotilla, due here tomorrow, had been turned back to the Cape Verde Islands by storm. The Spanish officers are secretive. It is believed here that the two big warships were to act as convoys for the torpedo fleet, and that both would attack the United States at or near Key West.

Active preparations for war are being made here. The place is being fortified. No American is permitted near the forts or warships. A correspondent named Halstead was arrested charged with being a spy in the employ of the United States. He was caught photographing the fortifications. The case looks black. The English Consul is indifferent.

Halstead was required to select a lawyer for defense from a list of officers presented by Spanish authorities. This is a customary Spanish method. Halstead refused, and appealed again to the British Consul. Halstead may be transported or imprisoned in a distant Spanish colony. Censorship of dispatches is very rigid.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; light winds.
Sun rises at 5:35; sets at 6:32.
Moon sets at 6:00 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP		Westernland.
NEW YORK		Kaiser W. der G
NEW YORK		Aug. Victoria.
NEW YORK		Tauric.
NEW YORK		Havel.
ROTTERDAM	Rotterdam	
MARSEILLES		Karamania.
LIVERPOOL	Nomadic	

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FIAT OF THE POLLS.

Complexion of Next Council as Settled by Ballots.

VOTERS' LEAGUE GETS 19.

George E. Cole Calls It Triumph Against Allen Law.

COLVIN AND BEST BEATEN.

[Tabulated reports by precincts in the Aldermanic contests and by wards in the town elections will be found on pages 9 and 10 in Part 2 of this paper.]

NEXT CITY COUNCIL.

Wards.		
1	John J. Coughlin, Dem.*	Michael Kenna, Dem.
2	Charles F. Gunther, Dem.*	Patrick J. Cook, Dem.
3	Henry S. Fitch, Rep.*	Charles Ailing Jr., Rep.
4	William S. Jackson, Rep.*	A. A. Ballenberg, Dem.
5	Edward Connor, Rep.	F. X. Cloidt, Rep.
6	Charles Martin, Dem.*	W. J. O'Brien, Dem.
7	Henry Fick Jr., Dem.	W. J. Murphy, Ind.
8	Edward Novak, Dem.	John Bennett, Dem.
9	Edward F. Cullerton, Dem.	Rudolph Hurt, Dem.
10	A. W. Miller, Rep.*	Peter Biewer, Dem.
11	R. K. Colson, Rep.	George Duddleston, Dem.
12	John F. Neagle, Dem.	J. H. Francis, Dem.
13	Wm. T. Maypole, Dem.*	Thomas F. Little, Dem.
14	Albert W. Beilfuss, Rep.*	W. C. L. Ziehn, Dem.
15	Walter J. Raymer, Rep.	William A. Tuite, Dem.
16	Stanley Kunz, Dem.	John Smulski, Rep.
17	F. Oberndorf, Rep.	James Walsh, Ind.
18	M. O. Conlon, Dem.	John J. Brennan, Dem.
19	John Powers, Dem.*	J. A. Haberkorn, Dem.
20	Charles S. Brown, Dem.	F. A. Aiwart, Dem.
21	E. F. Herrmann, Ind.	William Mangler, Dem.
22	Fred W. Upham, Rep.	A. W. Maltby, Dem.
23	A. J. Olson, Rep.	William H. Lyman, Dem.
24	Charles M. Walker, Dem.*	Miles E. Barry, Dem.
25	Robert Griffith, Rep.	James H. Hirsch, Ind.
26	William E. Schlake, Dem.*	John C. Cannon, Rep.
27	H. W. Butler, Rep.*	Spencer S. Kimbell, Rep.
28	John Higgins, Dem.	Frank M. McCarthy, Dem.
29	Thomas Carey, Ind.	Michael McInerney, Dem.
30	C. J. Boyd, Dem.	Ernst Reichardt, Dem.
31	Joseph Badenoch, Rep.	Elliot W. Sproul, Rep.
32	William Mayor, Rep.*	Walter C. Nelson, Ind.
33	Hugh T. Darcy, Dem.	Martin Wiora, Dem.
34	John B. Math, Rep.*	Frank I. Bennett, Rep.

*Reelected. Names in black type are Aldermen elected yesterday. Others are holdover members.

Holdover Republicans	6	Republicans elected	18
Holdover Democrats	23	Democrats elected	17
Holdover Independents	4	Independents elected	2
Total Republicans			24
Total Democrats			40
Total Independents			6
Democratic majority			12

Of the new Aldermen elected the following nineteen were indorsed by the Municipal Voters' league:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	C. F. Gunther	[D.]	19 John F. Smulski [R.]
3	H. S. Fitch	[R.]	21 E. F. Herrmann [I.]
4	W. S. Jackson	[R.]	22 F. W. Upham [R.]
5	Edward Conner	[R.]	23 A. J. Olson [R.]
7	Henry Fick	[D.]	29 William Schlake [D.]
10	A. W. Miller	[R.]	27 H. W. Butler [R.]
11	R. K. Colson	[R.]	32 William Mayer [R.]
13	W. T. Maypole	[D.]	33 Hugh Darcy [D.]
14	A. W. Beilfuss	[R.]	34 J. B. Math [R.]
15	W. J. Raymer	[R.]	

Of the holdover members of the Council

(Continued on sixth page.)

A TOUCH OF PATRIOTIC PAINT MAKES ALL MEN KIN.

NICHOLS IS NOW AT BAY.

FORMER CHICAGO SOCIETY AND CLUB MAN UNDER ARREST.

More than Five Years Ago, Just Before a $20,000 Shortage in His Accounts Was Found, Herbert G. Nichols Left Chicago and Has Been Hunted by Pinkerton Men Every Day Since—He Confesses to His Former Employer and Will Be Brought Home.

New York, April 5.—[Special.]—Herbert G. Nichols, whom Pinkerton detectives have chased over this hemisphere for five years and five months to the day, was captured today by Captain C. B. Albertson of the Mulberry Street Station on Broadway, as he was about to walk into the street. The Chicago Board of Trade was Nichols' ruin.

As fate would have it he was caught as he was about to open a broker's office here in partnership with a man well known on the street.

Nichols was wanted for stealing $20,000 from Henry W. King & Co. of Chicago, one of the largest clothing firms in the country.

Half an hour after he was taken Nichols confessed to Captain Albertson that he was a thief, in the presence of one of his old employers, the friend who trusted him.

Nichols was born in Madison County, N. Y., in 1848. He went to Chicago as a boy. While still young he went into the employ of Henry W. King & Co. and was rapidly promoted. The firm had the most implicit confidence in him. He gained many friends in Chicago, joined clubs, and was introduced into very good society. He was and is a handsome man, and his pleasing manners made him a favorite with women.

His intimates in Chicago affectionately called him "Nick." He was fond of dogs and kept a kennel. He owned the Great Dane "Melac," a celebrated dog that won many bench show prizes. He was not a dandy, but had good taste in dress and was considered one of the best dressed men in town.

Absence Discloses a Shortage.

On Nov. 2, 1892, Nichols did not appear at Henry W. King & Co.'s office. His employers thought he must be sick. They inquired for him at his apartments, but he was not at home. He did not appear there that night nor the next day.

It was then feared that Nichols had met with foul play. The police were informed and a diligent search was made for him. Days passed and no trace was found of him.

It became necessary to put a man in Nichols' place with Henry W. King & Co., and of course the books were gone over. A slight discrepancy was first found, and then experts were put to work. They found that Nichols had stolen $20,000 of the firm's money.

When Pinkerton men were put on the case they bethought themselves of the dog Melac. They found him and ascertained that the animal had been sold for less than his value. He was valued at $5,000 and sold for $1,000. The detectives concluded that he needed money from this and followed the clew. Nichols went first to Cuba, then to Jamaica, to Hayti, Puerto Rico, South America, Central America, and back to Florida, where he remained two years.

In all these travels the detectives were just a little behind him, but could never overtake him.

From Florida he came to New York, about three weeks ago.

When Nichols left Chicago he had only the $1,000 he got for his dog, but he seemed always to have money, and the wonder was where he got it.

Where Did He Get It?

The Central office detectives say that Nichols got his money from friends, and declare there is a New York society woman of considerable wealth who lives on the Hudson who has been furnishing him money. The detectives refuse to give the name of the woman.

Chief McCullagh says Nichols is the handsomest man ever arrested by the New York police. The capture of Nichols was made by the police and the Central office detectives. After his arrest Nichols confessed to his embezzlements.

When asked what was the amount of his shortage he didn't answer at first. When asked: "Was it $20,000?" he said: "That is just about right."

A member of the firm who was present at the confession, also said the amount of the shortage was $20,000.

Nichols was located in New York, at some place in One Hundred and Fourth street, the exact number of which the police will not

(Continued on fourth page.)

WILL GO TO CONGRESS TODAY.

McKinley's Message on the Cuban Situation Is Signed and Will Be Read to Both Houses This Afternoon.

ANOTHER NEW FACTOR IN THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Specter of Annexation Now Seen Through the Rapidly Developing Policy of the Leaders in the Senate.

PRESIDENT HAS NOT MODIFIED HIS ORIGINAL VIEWS.

Still Opposes Immediate Recognition and Wishes Authority to Intervene by Force at His Own Discretion.

PLANS FOR WAR CREDIT OF $100,000,000 IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—[Special.]—President McKinley's message is all signed and sealed and ready to be delivered to Congress at noon tomorrow. There is a bare possibility that it may be delayed an hour or two pending the arrival of cable dispatches showing that the Consuls in Cuba have taken steps to insure their own safety. The probability is, though, that the message will reach Congress soon after it convenes.

As telegraphed exclusively to THE TRIBUNE last night, it will contain a history of the diplomatic negotiations which have led up to the present crisis, an argument against the recognition of independence of the republic of Cuba, and a suggestion that the President be clothed with power to intervene with force on humanitarian grounds. The message is a long one, owing to the introduction of a summary of the diplomatic notes, and it will be fully half the size of the annual communication to Congress.

It is not probable that action will be taken in Congress tomorrow, as the committees will need time to consider the message. They will probably report a policy Thursday or Friday. Intervention will be authorized, but the question of independence is in doubt, owing to a new factor which is nothing more nor less than the specter of annexation now clearly seen through the rapidly developing policy of the Republican leaders in the Senate.

President McKinley in his message takes the ground that there is now nothing to recognize in Cuba, inasmuch as the Republic of Cuba is not a stable government, holds no towns, and does not have a complete civil system, but is rather the mere creature of the army. Attorney General Griggs has supplied the President with an able argument on this line. He follows the well known international principle that sovereignty can only be recognized when it is an indisputable fact, or when, as in the case of France and America, it is merely a step in the prosecution of war.

Inclined to Follow McKinley.

A majority of the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are inclined to follow the President in this regard. They take the commercial view of the case that the United States, if it intervenes by force, ought to have something in the nature of a reward. They say in private conversation that annexation is the only issue except a continuance of the state of anarchy in Cuba. They desire to intervene on the ground of humanity, but admit that when peace is once restored they will favor annexation.

The Republicans on the Senate committee are therefore favoring a declaration that the Island of Cuba is and of right ought to be independent of the sovereignty of Spain. In this way they hope to leave the question of the standing of the so-called Republic of Cuba to be settled after a treaty of peace is signed between Spain and the United States. If the Republicans had control of the Senate it is quite possible that this policy would prevail and that the United States would intervene without regard to the insurgent government, and practically in opposition to the forces under Gomez.

Unfortunately for the success of this program, however, almost all the Democrats and all the Populists are very firm in their intention to recognize the existing republic in Cuba. They have been warned that intervention without recognition will almost inevitably result in annexation, and this they are bitterly opposed to. A large section of the Republicans take the same ground, so that, while it is more than possible that the Senate committee will report a resolution directly on the lines of the President's message, it is at least doubtful whether such a resolution can pass the Senate.

The President's message, it is well understood, suggests that he be given full authority to fix the time, the place, and method of intervention. This is objected to by the very members of the Senate committee who are willing to meet him more than halfway in regard to the recognition of independence. They wish to draw up a resolution which will deprive the President of all discretion and force him to intervene at once.

Favor Intervention at Once.

While a majority of the Republicans would like to avoid the necessity of recognizing the existing Republic of Cuba, which would bar the way to annexation absolutely, they see at the same time that a recognition of indopendence is the only possible bar to future diplomatic negotiation. At its meeting yesterday the Senate committee passed the Foraker resolutions in substance, which recognize independence and provide for immediate intervention, not only on humanitarian grounds, but because of the blowing up of the Maine. It was the distinct understanding, however, that such resolutions could be readily modified to harmonize with the President's message as far as possible.

Senators Cullom, Frye, and Lodge are inclined to accept the President's view and drive Spain off the island without giving the insurgent government any recognition whatever. Senator Davis, the chairman of the committee, is exceedingly non-committal and has refused to explain to the President his exact attitude. Senator Gray of Delaware, a gold Democrat, will very possibly side with the Republicans.

Senator Foraker is not satisfied with the President's position. He is for independence outright, and believes that the men who fought for three years are entitled to some reward for their heroism.

The House committee, so far as the Republican members are concerned, is disposed to side with the President and favor intervention, but not recognition.

A clear majority of the House and Senate is in favor of the immediate recognition of independence of the present Republic of Cuba. The Republican members of both Houses, however, are in an awkward position. They have said all along that when the President acted they would support him. They have declared repeatedly that they would not presume to dictate to him what steps he should take provided those steps had for their object immediate independence of Cuba. The President in his message will leave the door open to Congress to draw the distinction which he draws between the Island of Cuba and the Republic of Cuba. The Republicans generally believe that the President should be supported, and that as the recognition of independence of a foreign country is clearly an executive act under the constitution they are willing to let it remain so provided the President will come out squarely and say that Spanish sovereignty must come to an end, although he may not pronounce for the recognition of a new sovereignty.

Nothing but Independence.

There is, however, a large contingent of the Republicans in the House which will not be satisfied with anything short of a clear-cut recognition of independence. There are about as many Republicans as Democrats who are opposed outright to annexation, and they take the ground that the insurgent government should have a chance for its life at least, and then that the question of annexation should be treated later on as an entirely distinct issue, and one which can come only on the request of the Cuban government. They say that the United States cannot meet the criticism of the world unless it intervenes in Cuba solely on humanitarian grounds, and without the slightest suspicion of a desire for an increase of territory.

The President recognizes fully that his message tomorrow in all probability will mean war. Telegrams came from General Woodford late tonight indicating that Spain was about to back down. More credence would be given to these messages were it not for the fact that Minister at Madrid has always seen things through a peaceable spectacle, and has been promising the surrender of Spain ever since last October.

Discussing War Credit.

Believing that war is at hand, the President has been taking rapid steps to prepare for it. He had before him today Senator Allison and Uncle Joe Cannon, representing the Appropriations committee of the Senate and House, and Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means committee. They discussed and partly agreed upon an immediate preliminary appropriation of $100,000,000 as a war credit, the issue of about $200,000,000 of bonds, and the taxation of beer, whisky, bank checks, tea, coffee, and other articles. It was stated at the conference that the war, when it came, would be surely a naval one, and that the army would be held in reserve for the present. Spain did not sign the agreement to prevent privateering. The United States did not agree to it either, and hence in case of war neither nation could appeal to the great powers to stop privateering. For this reason it is deemed best that the United States should fit out a regular fleet of auxiliary steamers, lightly armed, to chase and capture the Spanish privateers.

Under no conditions will the United States issue letters of marque or authorize privateering. The fleet of small, swift, ocean-going ships will be made sufficiently large to discourage privateering by Spain and make the fight as largely as possible a purely naval one.

The plan of campaign involves an immediate descent on Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines by the fleets now stationed at Key West, Hampton Roads, and Hongkong. This cannot be done, however, on any plan of armed intervention, for no necessity of regulating affairs in Cuba would justify a seizure of Puerto Rico or the Philippines. Those islands will be left alone until Spain resents the intervention by declaring war, when the fleets will move at once.

The Hampton Roads squadron is under waiting orders with St. Thomas as an objective. That is a neutral port, from which Puerto Rico can be watched, but after hostilities break out not a pound of coal could be purchased there, as coal is contraband of war. It will be necessary for the Hampton Roads fleet to keep near its base of supplies as long as possible.

Safety of Consul Lee.

Naval movements are not troubling the authorities half so much as the safety of Consul General Lee and the other Americans in Cuba. The President is exceedingly

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

President McKinley's message will go to Congress today. Formal action upon its recommendations is not expected before Thursday or Friday.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is striving to organize the sovereigns of Europe in a project of mediation between the United States and Spain. There are reports that most of the leading nations are willing to use their good offices to prevent hostilities.

European diplomats in Washington held a conference yesterday on the subject of mediation. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, took part.

Negotiations between the Pope and the Madrid government for peace in Cuba are still in progress.

It is officially denied that President McKinley has been in communication with the Vatican on the subject of mediation.

Advices from Madrid are to the effect that Spain will never grant independence to Cuba; that war with the United States is invited, that the Pope's offer of mediation is merely a renewal of a previous offer, and that Minister Woodford, whose legation is alleged to swarm with Spanish spies, is deceiving the President and Congress.

Six ships have been dispatched to Havana for use in removing Americans from the island and Consul General Lee is given authority to charter such other vessels as may be necessary to accomplish this work. General Lee reports that not before Sunday can all Americans be given passage from Cuba.

anxious about them. To avoid trouble with Spain it is necessary to keep our consular representatives in Cuba up to the last moment of safety. It is believed they will get away all right, but it will be a close shave. It is thought that Congress will not act for a day or two after the message is received, and hence that the Consuls will have time to escape before actual intervention is ordered. Besides that there is still a lingering hope that Spain will back down tonight or tomorrow.

Minister Polo gave out a long and pacific interview today, and this is taken to mean that Spain has decided to await the effect of the President's message and then back down just before Congress does something.

Spain will have to act very rapidly to anticipate Congress, although the President's action in discrediting the Cuban republic and refusing it independence has introduced an element of discord which may result in delay.

For some reason not generally understood Senator Hanna is bitterly opposed to the present Cuban republic. He has pronounced his anathema against the insurgents in the most vigorous manner, and it is believed that his hostility to Palma, Quesada, and Gomez, and all the other Cuban patriots is largely responsible for the stand taken by the President in declining to recognize them. Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley, Chairman Boutelle, Senator Hale, Senator Hoar, and other opponents of war and friends of Spain all unite in denouncing the present Cuban republic and all its agents.

The poor, impecunious Cubans are being attacked by these and other agents of the Spanish ministry, and it is said that the President has refused to recognize the insurgents in any way because he does not wish to contribute indirectly to a rise in the price of Cuban securities, being desirous of keeping his skirts clear from all charges of having promoted stock speculations. Senator Elkins, who is the promoter of the scheme to buy Cuba from Spain, also denounces the Cuban republic in unmeasured terms.

All of these interests would be willing to see the United States army arrayed against the insurgents, and during the coming debates in Congress a good deal will be heard about Cuban bonds and Spanish bonds, for it is rapidly becoming evident that the great European financial interests which own the Spanish bonds are opposed to Cuban independence and desire annexation to the United States, in the belief that this country would pay these bonds, or would at least force the Cubans to pay them as the price of their liberty. After fighting for three years the Cuban leaders are not inclined to pay more than $100,000,000 as an indemnity to Spain, and for this reason the Spanish bondholders are turning toward annexation as the only escape from actual repudiation.

This explains in part the efforts which are being made abroad to mediate and induce Spain to back down slowly but surely. It seems to be quite evident that Spain has agreed to declare an armistice in case the United States will withdraw its ships, but the insurgents positively decline to agree to any cessation of hostilities and this takes away the last hope of successful mediation.

Besides that, Congress is not disposed to treat the slaughter of the men on the Maine as a mere incident. On the contrary, both the House and Senate will bring the Maine affair to the front, in spite of the President's desire to subordinate it. This catastrophe cannot be lost sight of, and Captain Sigsbee himself today testified before the House committee that his ship was blown up by a submarine mine placed in the harbor by Spanish authorities and operated by Spanish officers.

Congressman Cousin's quotation from Rudyard Kipling has become the warcry of Congress, and on all sides one hears repeated, with ominous iteration, the line, "Lest we forget—lest we forget."

THEY WANT TO FREE CUBA.

Members of Congress Who Do Not Favor the Policy to Be Outlined by McKinley.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—[Special.]—President McKinley's opposition to recognizing the existing Republic of Cuba is not popular in Congress. The representatives of the people say that the people who organized the Cuban rebellion and have defied the armies of Spain for three years should have the confidence of Americans. The President proposes to intervene "some day," and later on to discover or create a Republic of Cuba which he will recognize as an independent nation. His views were expressed by one of his Cabinet officers as follows:

"We cannot afford to recognize the independence of a people of whom we know practically nothing. That is, we cannot afford to do so at this time. When we get to Havana we cannot afford to have our movements handicapped by a government which can prevent our doing what we think proper. Suppose we land troops in Havana and we want to do something for the protection of life and property which is not agreeable to the insurgents?

"They can very properly say, 'You have recognized us as an independent country and have no authority to now dictate terms.' Suppose some of the insurgent leaders want to kill Cubans or Spaniards who are not agreeable to them? Suppose we want to do something to restore order from the chaos which will ensue after the entry of the forces of the United States in Havana? How are we going to do it if we have given complete independence to the Cubans? The thing for the United States to do is to forcibly intervene to put a stop to bloodshed and starvation in Cuba; also on the grounds that our commerce has suffered for years. After we have reached Havana and restored order we can then decide whether independence shall be granted the Cubans.

"The United States must intervene on broader lines than giving independence to the Cubans. Should these lines be the restoration of peace and the establishment of a stable government they will be sufficient to commend themselves to the people of this country and the world."

This policy is particularly distasteful to members of Congress, who call attention to the fact that France intervened to secure independence for America, and sent troops and ships without a thought of carrying on a war and later recognizing the independence of a new nation. They say Washington would never have accepted French aid on any such terms, and for this reason Congress is firm in the belief that independence must be recognized for the express purpose of preventing a subsequent recognition of some bond syndicate of sugar planters.

"We have been patient, forbearing, and long suffering in the Spanish question," said Representative Landis of Indiana, "and have done all that is expected of a Christian nation, and more. It is now conceded that the President's message will be satisfactory to the American people and Congress."

"The way to free Cuba is to free her," said Representative Mann. "I have been expecting more requests for delay, and hardly know how to look upon the latest one. Of course, if Americans in Cuba will be endangered we are willing to wait until they can get out, but delays are extremely exasperating at this time."

"I understand the President's message will be satisfactory to us," said Representative Belknap of Chicago. "If he requests us to wait until the Americans can leave Havana, his request will be granted, but we are impatient to act and want to rush a resolution through providing for the independence of Cuba without an extended debate. This I believe will be done on Thursday."

"If the President asks for delay to permit the Americans in Cuba to leave there," said Representative Mills, "it will be granted, as we do not care to have them massacred, which the Spaniards will certainly do when Congress takes action. It is to be hoped that they can arrange to get out by tomorrow, as we desire to take action Thursday which will give Cuba her independence."

"We should give the Americans time to leave Cuba," said Representative James Connolly of Illinois, "as they will not be safe after we have declared war. The resolution which will go through Congress Thursday will practically declare for war."

Flotilla Still at St. Vincent.

New York, April 5.—A dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, says: "The Spanish torpedo flotilla, under command of Commodore Villamil, is still here."

WILL NEVER FREE CUBA.

SPAIN IS PLAYING FOR DELAY AND SECRETLY COURTING WAR.

Declared That Minister Woodford, in a Desire to Achieve Personal Glory, Is Deceiving the President and Congress—His Legation Said to Be a Nest of Spanish Spies—Pope's Offer Is Not New, Sagasta Having Already Refused His Good Offices.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, by way of Biarritz, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—In spite of the Pope's offer to mediate, and in spite of Minister Woodford's cheap and pompous declarations that Spain will make concessions that will avert war, the truth is that the Queen Regent and the ministry have decided not to recognize the independence of Cuba under any circumstances. Spain is simply fighting for delay, and Minister Woodford imagines that he is accomplishing an impressive diplomatic triumph by aiding Sagasta to fool Congress and defeat the American government in its attempt to settle the question at once.

The more Woodford talks about the calm and dignified attitude of Spain the more the Spaniards are convinced that by a policy of mere evasion they can exhaust the patience of the United States and goad Congress into a declaration of war. Minister Woodford knows, and has known for days, that Spain is firmly resolved not to yield an inch on the question of Cuban independence.

Unless he has deceived President McKinley the President also knows that Spain will accept war rather than abandon Cuba, no matter what money indemnity may be offered. Sagasta's statement that an armistice can only be authorized by the autonomous Cuban government is a mere pretext, because the present Cuban government was created not by a law of the Cortes but by a ministerial decree, which can be changed in an hour.

False Reports Circulated.

There is not the slightest truth in the reports manufactured in Madrid and Washington that Spain has held out any hope that she will furl her flag in Cuba. Her ministry, army, and people are united on this point. It is true that the United States has suggested, not demanded, the independence of the island, but Woodford has held out hopes that some other settlement will be acceptable. His personal ambition to gain renown as a diplomat is prolonging the hopeless negotiations.

I do not blame the Spaniards for seeking delay and using every possible means to make the United States appear to be the aggressor, but it is a crime at a time like this to hide the truth from Congress. The answer of Spain to the suggestion of independence is "No, no, no," eternally "no." These dusty, sunlit streets are gay with colored cartoons insulting the American flag and the government, and glorifying the murder of the crew of the Maine. These pictures are indecent and revolting beyond words to express. The government has full power to suppress them, but does nothing, and the American minister daily sees the wholesale massacre of American officers and sailors in a Spanish harbor caricatured and indorsed publicly in the streets of the Spanish capital.

Pope's Offer Merely Renewed.

The Pope's offer to mediate is made public as a new means of delay. Weeks ago the Journal's Rome correspondent, in a now historical interview with Cardinal Rampolla, revealed the fact that the Pope had offered to arbitrate and had been rebuffed by the Spanish ministry. An attempt was made to deny these revelations, but the truth is before the whole world now. The Pope's present offer is simply a renewal of the former effort to save the Spanish dynasty from utter ruin, but neither the Pope nor the Queen Regent, nor the boy King can move the Spanish ministry to grant Cuban independence. Upon that Spain's government is as firm as granite.

If it is the purpose of the United States to make war on that point then it is useless to attempt to hide the fact that it is the purpose of Spain to accept war on that point. She is bankrupt, her streets and highways are swarming with unfed beggars, her army and navy are largely on paper, she has ruined herself in a vain attempt to retain her sovereignty in Cuba and to restore order in the Philippines, while her domain at home is filled with eager and armed Carlists, and yet she will accept war rather than retire from Cuba; not because she has hopes of victory, for her leaders are not fools, but because she knows the war would last only a few days and it is her only way out.

Time to Strike Is Now.

The newspapers here are full of mysterious hints about the terrible surprise that awaits the United States in the event of war. This is a mere bluff. It is true that a few Spanish shipowners have intimated their desire for privateering commissions, but an American blockade of Cuba will prevent Spain from coaling ships and will leave her powerless to operate on our coasts.

My own opinion is that if the United States recognizes the independence of Cuba, Spain will make only a formal resistance, to get rid of the Cuban debt. If she intended to prolong the fight she would have already issued a call for a domestic loan. If the United States intends to strike at all, now is the time. Any further prolongation of the agony is a crime. Spain will not surrender Cuba without a fight.

It is mere lunacy for President McKinley to send secret messages to Minister Woodford, for it is a well-known fact that the Spanish Foreign office possesses a copy of the American State department cipher. Our legation at this moment is swarming with Spanish subjects who are in the employ of the United States.

Spies Surround Woodford.

If Woodford should suddenly die, while the two nations are on the brink of war, his place would be filled with Sickels, first secretary of the legation, whose mother and sister are both Spaniards who are passionately devoted to their flag. The man who opens the door of the legation cannot speak English, and neither can the Spaniards who carry Minister Woodford's messages. His clerk is a Spaniard; so is the Vice Consul, and up and down before this hive of Spaniards you can see Spanish soldiers keeping watch and ward. It is time for Congress to end the farce. Spain is making a laughing stock of Woodford.

The announcement tonight that the Cuban autonomous government had consented to grant an armistice to the insurgents is another piece of solemn cajolery which Woodford considers to be a grand victory. The fact is that the McKinley administration is deliberately deceiving Congress and the country, for Spain has thrown all suggestions from Woodford of independence back in his face.

GRESHAM STARTS FOR THE SEA.

Revenue Cutter Leaves Milwaukee and Is Given an Enthusiastic Departure.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.—[Special.]—There was a most remarkable scene at the departure of the revenue cutter Gresham this afternoon. The cutter left at 2 o'clock. At that time the dock was crowded, and all of the stores and factories along the river front were filled with people. Nearly every one had a little American flag. The flags were dipping, the crowd cheering, and every whistle in the city tooting a cheer to the crew.

It was the first time in the history of Milwaukee that a United States boat left this port for the sea and possibly for war. The demonstration could not have been greater had actual hostilities been declared.

SEEK A PEACE BASIS.

Austria's Emperor and Other Rulers Are Active.

SAID TO BE IN ACCORD.

Urging Spain to Make Real Concessions in Cuba.

WOULD AVERT A CONFLICT.

Papal Negotiations with the Madrid Government.

POOR PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

(Continued from first page.)

message from the United States to the Pope, which is alleged to have been sent by President McKinley, added that he "was opposed to war now as in the past, and would still use all possible means to avoid having recourse to such a lamentable expedient," which he considered to be "unworthy of civilized countries, but he could not do so against the sentiment of the nation, which claimed the independence of Cuba and a cessation of the horrors which have been going on for three years in that unhappy island."

The Rome correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing on Tuesday, says:

"The first suggestions to Spain respecting arbitration were respectfully but firmly put aside as being an admission that America had a right to interfere in Spain' affairs. The Pope then addressed himself to the principal sovereigns of Europe to use their influences.

"Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria suggested in reply that the Pope should address himself to the Spanish Queen Regent direct, and after conferring with Cardinal Rampolla and Mgr. Merry del Val the Pope telegraphed the Queen Regent direct, begging her to await the possible result of the action of the powers before coming to any extreme decision. At the same time the Spanish government was informed that the Pope was disposed to take steps to obtain from the United States a truce, during which the whole question might be calmly examined.

"Telegrams were then sent to America, and it is believed that some basis for agreement will be found."

The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The horizon blackens once anew, and Congress is the cloud which grows more imminent. The London correspondent of the Epoca sees reason for declaring that President McKinley has not communicated with the Pope."

The Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., replying in the House of Commons today to the question asked yesterday in the House by the Rear Admiral, Lord Charles Beresford, member for York, whether the United States, not being a signatory of the declaration of Paris, would, in the event of war with Spain, be bound by its provisions, said the rights of neither the United States nor Spain, as belligerents, were affected by the declaration of Paris. He added that the right of search or capture of contraband of war undoubtedly exists, but it was impossible to say whether either country would search British vessels.

Thomas Gibson Bowler, Conservative, asked whether either Spain or the United States had done anything to impair their common law or international rights. The Attorney General replied:

"Yes. There are a number of treaties and expressions of opinion upon the part of the United States, which I think must seriously impair their rights. In regard to Spain I am not aware of anything of the sort."

RUMOR OF CABINET WRANGLE.

Sagasta Denies That the Spanish Ministry Is Divided Respecting the Present Crisis.

Madrid, April 5.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, on leaving the palace after an audience with the Queen Regent, announced to the newspaper representatives that the rumors of Cabinet dissensions in regard to the crisis were absolutely unfounded.

Señor Sagasta added that no Cabinet council would be necessary today unless fresh information came to hand from Rome or Washington.

The papal nuncio, Mgr. Francisca Nova, the Archbishop of Catania, had an audience with the Queen Regent this morning.

The German and Austrian Ambassadors visited the United States Minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, after which they called on the Queen Regent.

In regard to the efficacy of mediation Señor Gullon said today:

"It matter may be the plan of mediation it will comprise the cessation of the war in Cuba. With regard to the point of view of the other nations, with perhaps the fewest exceptions, all would regard with confidence the Pope's mediation."

The Imparcial (Independent) says today: "It is President McKinley's duty to restrain the jingoes, and it is the duty of Señor Sagasta to avoid slacking Spain's preparations. We think neither the American telegrams nor sound opinion justifies the optimist views of yesterday. Following the Cabinet meeting of last night a telegram was dispatched to Captain General Blanco ordering him to adhere strictly to the instructions given him respecting the suspension of hostilities, and it is also reported that the Cabinet resolved to maintain its entire answer given to the American pretensions, though rumors are afloat of a division in the Cabinet."

The Liberal remarks: "Amid the conflicting versions of the papal intervention it is impossible to decide the real truth. One thing is certain—the necessity for ending this ambiguous situation, which, if prolonged, ruins Spain as well as loses Cuba. The nation will stand no more delay. Whatever it may be, there must be an immediate solution."

AMERICANS ARE IN DANGER.

One Legation Family Leaves Madrid and the Barcelona Consulate Is Under Police Guard.

Madrid, April 5.—The family of the second secretary of the United States Legation, J. R. McArthur, started for Paris tonight.

Mrs. Woodford held her usual reception this afternoon.

Barcelona, April 5.—The United States Consulate here is guarded by police, and the United States Consul and Vice Consul at Carthagena, who are both said to be Spaniards, have resigned.

[According to the Congressional Directory C. Molina is United States Consul and Alberto Molina is United States Vice Consul at Carthagena, Spain.]

PURCHASE OF TORPEDO BOATS.

Three First-Class Sea Fighters Come into the Possession of the United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The United States has purchased three first-class torpedo boats for 1,600,000 francs.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

New Castle-on-Tyne, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—O'Higgins, the Chilean cruiser, was taken over tonight by the Chilean Naval committee without undergoing speed or gun trials. A tempting offer from Commander Brownson is being considered. The Chilean government is understood to be also treating with Spain, playing off one government against the other for a high price.

Weymouth, Eng., April 5.—The United States torpedo boat Somers, recently purchased in Germany, arrived here yesterday, and, it is said, will coal and start immediately for New York.

SEND THEIR FAMILIES TO PARIS.

Minister Woodford and Secretary McArthur Take Precautions Against Trouble.

Madrid, April 5.—The families of Minister Woodford and Mr. J. R. McArthur, Second Secretary of the American Legation, will start for Paris tonight. Mrs. Woodford gave her usual reception this afternoon.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—It was said tonight by a prominent public man who has the confidence of the administration that he had been told that General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister at Madrid, had been recalled. Mr. Porter, the Secretary of the President, said that the report was untrue. General Woodford was in Madrid, he added, and had been told just what to do in any circumstances.

SAY SQUADRON HAS ORDERS.

Commodore Schley and His Fleet, It Is Said, Will Go Out to Head Off Spain's Ships.

New York, April 5.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Times from Washington says:

"The flying squadron, under command of Commodore Schley, will move on the Canaries within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. This is the program of the Navy department. It is both a reply to the dispatch of the torpedo flotilla and fleet of cruisers toward our shores and preliminary to a decisive blow at the sea power of Spain.

"This is the first positive war order issued. Commodore Schley will be expected to strike the first blow of the war with Spain. He has announced that he is ready to move at a moment's notice.

"The flying squadron will not await the actual declaration of war nor the recognition by Congress. The department and the administration are now so confident that it must come that they are preparing to strike the first blow and to make it decisive.

"It is said the Canary Islands will be made the base of operations of this country against Spain, and they will be captured at once and supplied with coal and munitions for the fleets of the United States.

"A part of the plan consists in the cooperation at once of the fleet under Captain Sampson with the flying squadron, and as soon as the latter starts for the Canaries Captain Sampson will sail for Havana, seal up that harbor with a few vessels, and pass on to meet the two Spanish squadrons."

TO BE A CLASH IN THE SENATE.

Resolutions for Cuban Independence to Be the Signal for a Protracted Debate.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—A debate which occurred in the executive session of the Senate late this afternoon would indicate that no matter what was the character of the resolution to come from the Committee on Foreign Relations the resolution would cause a serious and perhaps prolonged discussion. It emphasized the fact that there are two elements in the Senate—one for independence with intervention, another for intervention alone—and these two factions will fight vigorously for their ideas.

The fact was made evident that if the Committee on Foreign Relations should bring in a resolution merely complying with the President's request and stopping short of a declaration for independence there would be an effort in the Senate to amend it so as to accomplish this end.

The greater part of the speech-making was in opposition to the Executive, and no one attempted to outline the probable action of the committee.

While the Senate was in executive session a formidable element in the Senate was considering what should be done in case resolutions should be reported providing for recognition of independence. This faction was composed of what is known as the conservative element on the Republican side of the Senate. The conference was held in Senator Aldrich's committee-room, and among those present were Senators Hanna, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Hale, Fairbanks, and Aldrich. Senator Allison was also there for a brief time.

A general purpose was expressed to oppose the adoption of any report that should recommend a recognition of Cuban independence, and which did not indeed confine itself to the supoprt of the President's recommendation for intervention only. Hence, a decision was reached to labor with the Committee on Foreign Relations not to report a resolution with a double purpose, and the intention was expressed on the part of some to oppose its adoption if reported.

In accordance with the action of this committee Senators Allison and Aldrich had a prolonged conference later with Senators Davis, Frye, and Lodge of the Committee on Foreign Relations. These members of the Foreign committees were able to assure the other Senators that no effort would be made to report the resolution tomorrow or the same day on which the message should be received; but they could not give the same assurance as to the character of the resolutions. They did not conceal from their visitors the fact that the committee already had agreed upon a resolution providing both for independence and intervention, and that it might be difficult to change the recommendation.

HE HOLDS SPAIN RESPONSIBLE.

Captain Sigsbee Gives the House Foreign Affairs Committee Some Startling Facts.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—[Special.]—Captain Sigsbee appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning by request. His testimony was much in the same line as that he offered before the Maine Court of Inquiry at Havana. He went more into particulars, however, and furnished the committee with information which placed additional significance on many events at Havana.

CAPTAIN VILLAMIL,

Commander of the Spanish Torpedo Flotilla.

SIX SHIPS OF MERCY.

Fleet Sent to Remove Americans from Cuba.

RAGE OF SPAIN FEARED.

Lee Says Work Cannot Be Completed Before Sunday.

MAY MEAN FURTHER DELAY.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The United States government has ordered a fleet of six vessels to Havana to transport Consul General Lee and all the United States consular officers, together with all Americans now in Havana and vicinity who desire to leave the Island of Cuba.

The vessels are the Bache, the Fern, and the Mangrove, all government tenders; the Olivette and the Mascotte of the Plant system, and the steamship City of Key West, which have also been chartered and form a part of this fleet.

In addition to these vessels Consul-General Lee is authorized to charter as many other merchant vessels now lying in Havana harbor as he may deem necessary for the safe transport of American citizens.

Information received at the State Department from Consul General Lee does not indicate that he regards himself or the other consular officials in Cuba in any immediate danger. In reply to the suggestion that it might be expedient for him to hasten his departure he has informed the department that about ten days will be necessary for the consuls throughout the island to arrange for their departure, except in case of emergency.

Consuls Soon to Leave.

No definite action has yet been taken in regard to the removal of the Consuls, but it seems probable that they will be recalled within the next day or two. The government has given General Lee instructions to see to the safety of our Consuls and all Americans in Cuba and has given him full authority to go to whatever expense is necessary.

Secretary Long was asked late this afternoon if he had received any advice from Havana indicating a necessity for postponing the President's message, to which he replied:

"No; the message will go to Congress tomorrow."

Tonight the State department received another dispatch from Consul General Lee saying that in case war is declared he will not be able to get the American citizens out of Cuba before next Sunday. A prominent member of Congress said tonight:

More Delay Suggested.

"If General Lee believes that the safety of Americans in Havana would be imperiled we must wait. We cannot be responsible for a massacre. But the fact that General Lee seems to fear the possibility of such a thing shows the kind of people we are dealing with."

In response to representations received from General Lee the Treasury department has telegraphed Dr. Brunner, the quarantine officer at Havana, directing him to permit all Americans who desire to do so to leave Havana without certificates or examination.

On the arrival of the vessel at the Florida coast with Americans from Cuba an examination will be made and the vessel will be held until it is determined that there is no disease on board.

Fear Trouble in Cuba.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—[Special.]—There has been considerable excitment this evening over the report that Consul General Lee needed more time to get the Americans' out of Cuba, and that Woodford had been recalled. Regarding the last rumor Judge Day says:

"There is no truth in it. Minister Woodford has not been recalled."

There is no attempt to conceal the anxiety occasioned by the rumor regarding Lee. The officials undoubtedly fear trouble in Cuba, and they wish the American people were well away from there. The members of Congress who are in favor of recognizing Cuba's independence claim the anxiety of the officials regarding the safety of our people on the island is one of the best arguments in favor of granting recognition to the insurgents.

For nearly if not quite a century the United States and Spain have been bound together by a treaty which provides that in case of hostilities citizens of the United States in Spain or any of her provinces and Spanish subjects in the United States are to be protected, and their property also, for one year. Now, Spain being an "honorable" nation there cannot, in the face of this treaty, be any occasion for fear.

"But the truth is," the independent party continues, "we may talk about Spanish honor'—that's diplomacy—but when it comes to practice we're not banking on it."

If Spain has so little honor, they contend, as to disregard an international agreement of a century's standing, she is certainly not fit to rule any one.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by Charles M. Pepper.]—Complete tranquillity reigns in Havana while President McKinley's message is awaited. There has been no demonstration of any kind against the Americans. Consul General Lee has notified all Americans to prepare for leaving. The vessels Fern, Mangrove, and Bache are in port and it is expected that if necessary Lee will leave on the Fern. News that the quarantine laws will not prevent departure has caused satisfaction. Some Cuban families will leave by the special vessels which have been ordered to Havana. General Lee said tonight that he had not received instructions to notify other American Consuls.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Key West, Fla., April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Rooms have been engaged at the Key West Hotel for Consul General Lee. He is expected to arrive tonight or tomorrow. If he decides to stay in Havana until Wednesday he will either come over on the Mascotte or the Fern, which, it is understood, will be held in Havana under his orders. The firemen on the Mascotte, all Spaniards or Cubans, refused to go into Havana tonight. After much delay the trouble was settled, and part of them returned to work. The places of the others were filled by negroes.

Key West, Fla., April 5.—[Special.]—The rush of American citizens at the office of Dr. Brunner of the Marine Hospital service in Havana is so great that in one instance they broke down the doors of his office. The presence of the Mangrove and the Bache with the Fern may serve to reassure them.

PROOF OF SPAIN'S COMPLICITY.

Secret Work in Havana Harbor Before the Arrival of the Battleship Maine.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY SYLVESTER SCOVEL.]

Havana, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Careful investigation proves that buoy No. 4 was not used during the two months prior to Maine's arrival in Havana harbor. The Assistant Superintendent of Havana's Harbor commission went to the arsenal for a mine detonating cable about a month before the Maine's arrival.

Before the arrival here of the mamoth floating dock, the Harbor commission was dredging in the place for an emplacement and operation. The last two weeks work was by day and night. An electric light was needed, and the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the dredgers asked the local electric light plant the cost of furnishing the same. The answer showed the very great expense for the long submarine cable necessary.

The superintendent well knew the Spanish arsenal, its contents, and their uses. He said: "Would a mine cable do?" He was answered: "Yes." Then he said there was plenty of that in the arsenal. The next day he told the electric light people that all such submarine cable had been used up. So a small electric plant was put upon a dredge by itself and night work went on without shore connections. Had there been a submarine cable in the arsenal it is very certain it would have been forthcoming, for its loan only was asked.

It was government work and time was precious. Where was this cable used? Buoy No. 4, when the Maine was moored to it, had been shunned for months. Captain Rouse's letter noting the fact was true. It has been later corroborated by printed testimony before the board. I have seen almost every European Captain touring the harbor since the Maine disaster. All say the same. I do not use their names, because if Spain continues here and the Captains resume regular traffic things would be made very hot for them. Spanish pilots refuse absolutely to speak of the affair. They even will not explain why the Maine's pilot gave the navigating officer one number as the proper one for the buoy, while the plotting of the harbor charts showed its location to be much nearer another section.

The board reports the Maine's annihilation from a submarine mine, which would absolutely have also to be a government mine, perhaps accidentally detonated, perhaps not. I can produce sworn testimony to the facts here stated. In regard to the use of the mine cable Spain must answer "what did you do with it?" and Spain must say why no other ships have been anchored to what their pilot called "buoy No. 4" or to every commonsense person there can be but one answer to "who blew up the Maine?"

WILL NEED MORE REVENUE.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip Talks of the Treasury Department's Probable Operations.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—"While the Navy and War departments have necessarily been much in evidence in the making of preparations for the possibly impending conflict between the United States and Spain," said Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, "the Treasury department has not been behind in giving close attention to what is quite as essential as battleships—namely: the financial finances as they relate to war.

"Fortunately for us this time since the civil war has the United States Treasury occupied so strong a position as it does now, with the exception possibly of the surplus days of 1885-'90. The circulation statement of the Treasury department issued April 4 shows that we have an enormous stock of gold in the country, almost $730,000,000. Of this amount the United States Treasury holds $175,000,000 not gold. We are $75,000,000 above the traditional reserve maintained for the redemption of the United States notes and the notes of 1890, and the tendency is towards an increase at the rate of $200,000 a day. About 10 per cent of the customs receipts are being paid in gold.

"Since the disaster to the Maine in Havana harbor banks throughout the whole country have quietly pursued a policy which without disturbing business has made them financially strong. Since Feb. 19, the week of the Maine disaster, the New York banks have reduced their loan accounts by $50,000,000, and at the same time they have increased their specie holdings by $25,000,000.

"But, notwithstanding the strong financial position of the government, there would, in any sort of conflict, soon be a necessity for additional revenues. A temporary loan for, say, $100,000,000, to be made in the form of Treasury notes, limited to a time not longer than one year, to bear interest at the market rate, might be of great advantage to the government in an emergency. It is believed by the best authorities that a long time loan could be negotiated among our own people for an amount as large as $500,000,000—a 5-20 loan, say at 3 per cent. In the present state of finance such bonds could be negotiated among our own people at par.

"The necessarily slower means of raising money by taxation might be followed by some important increases in the internal revenue schedules, as well as some additions to the items of the customs tariff. An addition of $1 a barrel to the tax on beer would add $35,000,000. A slight increase in the tax on tobacco and a return to the system of special taxes and licenses in vogue a few years ago would contribute much. It is probable that the government revenues, in addition to the aid from internal revenue sources, might be sufficiently augmented by small taxes on tea, coffee, and spices. These items might easily be made to raise $35,000,000 per annum.

"The most available tax for immediately increasing the revenue, however, would be a tax on beer."

UPHOLD THE NATIONAL HONOR.

Sentiment of People in Every Congressional District Favors Intervention in Cuba.

New York, April 5.—[Special.]—The World will publish tomorrow short interviews from persons in every Congressional district in the United States, showing their sentiments in the present crisis.

Nearly three-fourths of the men interviewed, representatives of nearly every Congressional district in the United States, speak for immediate intervention by the President and Congress in Cuban affairs. The sentiment is almost unanimous in demanding reparation from Spain for the loss of the Maine and her 266 sailors.

The smaller cities are more urgent for war than the money centers of the country. In Maine the feeling is strong for upholding the nation's honor and avenging the battleship named for the State, although there are cautious voices.

In New Orleans the sentiment is with Mr. McKinley in the belief that he is slow but sure. In the West the cry is for war rather than the present suspense and inaction. Massachusetts and Georgia are more conservative.

Lectures by Professor Doumic.

Professor Doumic of Paris will lecture at Haskell Hall, University of Chicago, tomorrow and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, the subject of the first lecture being, "Le Literature d'Aujourd'hui et la Société in France," and of the second, "La Théâtre d'Alfred de Musset." Admission will be free.

OUTLINE OF MESSAGE

Anticipated Document Is Prepared and Approved.

IS 7,000 WORDS IN LENGTH

Said to Favor Armed Intervention, but Sets No Time.

WILL CONGRESS APPROVE?

Long Senatorial Argument Against the Policy of Recognition.

SOMETHING BETTER IS IN STORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., April 5.—That the President's message will go to Congress tomorrow is the best information obtainable in Washington this evening, though the kaleidoscope of international events appears to be moving so rapidly at Madrid as to make possible some new and possibly remarkable change in the aspect of affairs that will prevent this statement holding good.

The message is ready, makes about 7,000 words, and has been approved by the Cabinet. It recommends armed intervention (but so far as known without stating that it should be immediate) by the United States to prevent hostilities and succor the starving people.

It makes an argument against recognition of independence at this time and leaves it clear that in the opinion of the administration it is the duty of this government to supervise the affairs of the island until, in the light of fuller and later knowledge, a stable government can be established.

The attitude of Congress on this policy cannot be foretold in advance.

The day has been prolific of reports of mediation on the part of the European governments, but a summary of all the news on this point is that the powers of Europe cannot agree and that their interference would be unacceptable to the government of the United States.

The safety of General Lee and Consuls and other Americans in Cuba is a matter of concern to the State department, but advices from General Lee indicate that he does not share fully in the apprehension felt here.

Trying to Line Up Congress.

At the Capitol today tremendous effort was made to have Congress support the outlined policy of the President. A general belief was expressed when the House adjourned that a majority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was ready to support McKinley's plan.

There is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the Senate committee.

An important conference of conservative Senators was held during the day, when it was determined that in case the Foreign Relations committee did not report in accordance with the President's recommendations there would be a long debate upon the resolution reported and unanimous action by the Senate could not be expected.

Following are substantially the views of prominent Senators who think that it is inexpedient at this time to acknowledge the independence of Cuba:

"The recognition of the independence of a new government is the recognition of a fact, not an expression of sympathy. As General Grant said, the question is one to be decided by sympathy for or enmity against either party. When a nation is recognized as having a separate and independent existence the recognizing nation might assume toward the new power all the duties and relations that it bears to any other friendly power on the face of the earth. It admits its right to govern itself and its right to make such alliances and treaties with other nations as it might see fit.

"From the days of President Jackson to the present time every President of the United States who has had occasion to consider the subject has taken this view of the public law governing the recognition of a new power. During the war of the rebellion the Southern Confederacy may be said to have had a completely organized form of government and to some extent Congress of States with separate autonomy, civil law administered by courts—yet this government protested with the utmost vigor against the right of other nations to recognize it as a separate and independent nation, and successfully.

Lacking in Essentials.

"No one will pretend to say that the state of the republic of Cuba has ever approached anything like the condition of perfection on the way of government that the Southern Confederacy attained. That no seaports, no United States Consul or Consular agent has ever come in public contact with a single member of this government; it has not, as a matter of fact, controlled the Island of Cuba; it does not possess authority in a single city of any importance.

"General Jackson refused to recognize the independence of Texas so long as there was a doubt of such reconquest by Mexico, although the Mexican forces had entirely withdrawn from its territory.

"Then there is the argument of expediency. Why is it necessary in order to intervene in Cuba and bring peace and order and good government to the island to let the present so-called republic be immediately recognized?

"It may be possible that the government now alleged to exist under the name of the republic of Cuba is not such a government as is capable of bringing stability and power to the Island of Cuba, and that there ought to be set up another form of government that would have the consent of the people of Cuba, who would guarantee to the United States the tranquillity and security which we are seeking.

"If the United States is to intervene in the pacification of Cuba, it should be firm handed; it should not tie itself fast to any form of government which afterwards may prove an impediment to those reforms which ought to be effected in the Island. Looking at it from the standpoint of our own interests and not from the standpoint of the interests of those who are supporting the Cuban republic, every argument and every consideration favors a course which will leave this government free to deal with the future of the Island as its interest may dictate when the time comes.

"Of course there will be independence in the island. The retention of the Spanish sovereignty there is not to be thought of. All that the people of the United States should consider is that it should go into the subject from the best vantage ground and without being handicapped and embarrassed by recognition which is premature and may prove embarrassing.

Must Consider the Powers.

"To acknowledge now the independence of Cuba, would as a matter of fact estrange from us the sympathy of every European power. The diplomats of the governments of Europe are well acquainted with the principles of international law and know as a matter of public law that the facts do not justify at present such recognition. It is not enough to say that we do not care for the opinion of their governments. We should care for their opinion, when it convicts us of violating the rules of international comity.

"As was said above, the recognition of the independence of a State is a matter of fact and not an expression of sympathy. An expression of sympathy ought not to have any form. Our sympathy for the struggling patriots of Cuba will be expressed in active intervention, more in deeds than in words, and the question of real government then can be determined when we understand better what we want. We are in the dark now. When we have more light and more knowledge and a better understanding we can better decide."

Niblocks Purchases Ship.

Berlin, April 5.—All of the purchases made by Lieutenant Commander A. P. Niblock, the United States naval attache here, in Germany and Austria have been safely shipped. The war materials consist principally of Schwartskopp torpedoes. Commander Niblock has received many offers of vessels and materials, including North German Lloyd steamers. But the ships offered have not be finished for months, so the negotiations were dropped. Spain has not purchased any vessels in Germany.

STILL HARD AT WORK

Army and Navy Departments Continue Preparations.

ADDITION TO THE NAVY.

Four Fast Ocean Steamers to Be Used for Cruisers.

REGULAR TROOPS FOR CUBA.

General Miles Plans to Send 20,000 to the Island.

DEVELOPMENTS OF A BUSY DAY.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—[Special.]—This has been rather a restless day in the War and Navy departments, with few outward demonstrations of excitement, but with no cessation in the activity which has characterised those branches during the last three weeks. By common consent it seemed to be agreed that rumors should be dispelled and that everything should rest in abeyance for the President's message of tomorrow.

There was something almost sensational toward the latter part of the day when the intimation came through the State department that there was trouble at Havana and that it might be Saturday before the plans of getting the Americans out of Cuba could be carried out. The State department people denied that instructions had been sent to Lee to this effect, but the Navy department virtually admitted that the appearnce of the Mangrove and the Bache at Havana this morning was to convey Consul General Lee, the Consular officers in Cuba, and all Americans to the United States. Word came late in the day that the Olivette had been disabled and it was likely that the steamer will have to be towed to Key West, probably by the Fern. This is a simple matter, as the distance is not great. Captain Sigsbee said that there had been no trouble with the Olivette when he came from Havana with the officers of the Maine a week ago. The accident caused some embarrassment of plans, as it may be necessary to send another steamer to Havana without delay. The State department people, always secretive, are remarkably reticent in this matter.

Added to the Navy.

The Navy department added to its register of ships today the four Morgan liners, El Norte, El Sud, El Rio, and El Sol. The names of these ships will be changed to the names of cities of the United States, and among the names mentioned are Providence, Omaha, Cleveland, Mobile, Macon, Richmond, Denver, and Seattle. Petitions have been received from all these places at various times, and the new names are likely to be selected from among them. The ships will be divided up among the various navy yards for conversion into serviceable naval vessels. El Sud is expected to reach New York on Saturday and El Norte should reach that port tomorrow. They will be immediately turned over to the government, and work will be commenced upon them and the other two at once. It is estimated that this work will require three or four weeks' time, and additional coal bunkers will be constructed, the latter to furnish the main protection to the vitals of the ships. A thin plating of steel will be placed upon the sides of each vessel, rendering them less liable to penetration by the projectiles from the guns of an enemy.

The naval officials are elated over the acquisition of these steamers, which are among the best of the merchant liners. Each has a speed of fifteen or sixteen knots, and one of them recently made the trip from New York to New Orleans at the latter rate, indicating that its spurting speed was as high as seventeen knots. The ships have enormous coal endurance, and will be of great value in destroying torpedo boats and destroyers and in waging war upon armed privateers.

The Navy department people have given a good deal of attention to the latter subject. The information which has been received at Washington indicates that in a war with Spain a great deal may be feared from the depredations and lawlessness of Spanish privateers. The new auxiliary vessels to meet the privateers will be effectively armed, each ship being equipped with a six-inch gun of rapid fire quality, mounted in the forward part of the vessel; three or four five-inch guns commanding a broadside fire, and a number of six-pounders or lighter ordnance as a secondary battery.

A large number of naval officers have applied for duty on these ships and others which have been or are likely to be purchased. Among the number are Commander E. D. Taussig, now on duty with the coast survey, and Commander C. H. Rockwell, in command of the Port Royal station.

Regular Troops for Cuba.

General Miles has a plan for putting 20,000 men into Cuba. He favors the use of a small force of regulars in preference to a large and unwieldy force of inexperienced men. He has held to the idea that 20,000 army men would accomplish quite as much as four times the number of volunteers or a draft from the National Guard. His plan leaves 6,000 regulars at home for the protection of the coast, the manning of the fortifications, and the repelling of an invading army, in the very remote possibility of such an event.

With such a force other army officers insist there could be very little military operation in Cuba, and that the troops would have to be employed largely in the occupation of ports, such as Sagua, Matanzas, and Havana. This plan suggests starvation in place of active maneuvering as a means of dislodging the Spanish army in Cuba, a feature which does not find favor generally in the War department. This 20,000 force would be composed of the three arms of the service, including heavy artillery.

The Navy department has made a contract for an immense plant to be located at Key West for the distilling of water to be used in boilers on board warships. The contract for the plant has been let by Commander Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and is to be provided for out of the emergency fund.

Port Royal Dock Ready.

Reports have come from Port Royal to the effect that the large dock there is now available for occupation by the largest of our ships. Strenuous efforts have been made during the last two weeks to dredge an entrance to this dock and otherwise render it of practical use at once. All this has been accomplished and the battleships may be taken there and docked without much trouble. The great defect of the place is in its lack of protection. It is remote from any of the navy yards and the army has not yet completed its works of defense in the neighborhood. Secretary Long has been requested to establish a secondary battery, composed mostly of six-pounders, at the station as an effective means of discouraging an enemy which, if not occupying the place permanently, could destroy the plant and ruin the dock. It will be necessary to detail a naval vessel at the mouth of Cape Fear River, and it is possible that one of the old monitors from Philadelphia, perhaps the Canonicus, will be sent to Port Royal for this purpose.

The naval ordnance officers have worked industriously on ordnance for new ships. They have accumulated thirty-five five-inch guns and sixteen six-inch guns in addition to the weapons kept in reserve by the auxiliary ships. The Bethlehem iron company is pushing work on fifteen four-inch guns, and should there be further demand for naval ordnance the secondary battery of the Chicago, comprising ten rapid-fire guns, will be utilized. Firms all over the country are engaged in manufacturing four, five, and six-pounders. The only deficiency in naval ordnance appears to be in three-pounders. Otherwise the service is in prime condition and with abundant supply.

It is estimated that more than half of the $50,000,000 emergency fund has been expended and about $11,000,000 of this has gone to the Army bureau. Of the remainder $7,000,000 has been allotted to naval ordnance and $5,000,000 for the purchase of ships, $500,000 for coal, and $1,000,000 for the plants at Key West and Dry Tortugas.

Lieutenant J. H. Gibbons, who has charge of the naval militia matters, has completed the plans of the Navy department utilizing the naval militia, and Commander C. F. Goodrich has arranged for coastwise signal system which the naval militia will operate. Details for officers to take charge of the various stations along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts will be made by the militia authorities.

Among the stations likely to be occupied are the following named: Nash Island, Heron Neck, Marshall Point, Ram Island, Portland Head, Cape Elizabeth, Flat Island, Goat Island, Cape Neddick, Isles of Shoals, along the Maine and New Hampshire coast; Newport Harbor, Ipewich, Cape Ann, Eastern Point, Marblehead, Minot's Ledges, Boston Light, Scituate Breakwater, Race Point, Cape Cod, Nauset Beach, Chatham, Monomoy Point, points on Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, Cuttyhunk, Sakonet, Castel Hill, Point Judith, Block Island, on the Massachusetts and Rhode Island coast; Montauk Point, Fire Island, and Shinnecock Bay, on Long Island; Seagirt, Barnegat, Tucker Beach, Absecom, Ludlam Beach, Herriford Inlet, Sewall's Point, and Cape May, on the New Jersey coast; Delaware Breakwater, Cape Henlopen, Fenwick Island, on the Delaware coast; Ocean City, Fishing Point, Assateague, Cape Charles, and Hog Island, on the Maryland coast; Cape Henry, Currituck Beach, and Bodie Island, on the Virginia coast; Cape Hatteras, Point Royal Shoal, Cape Lookout, Cape Fear, on the North Carolina coast; Georgetown, Cape Romaine, Hunting Island, Hilton Head, Tybee, on the South Carolina coast; Sapolo, Little Cumberland Island, Amelia Island, on the Georgia coast; St. Augustine, Mosquito Inlet, Cape Canaveral, Jupiter Inlet, Fowey Rocks, Cary's Fort Reef, Alligator Reef, Sombrero Key, American Shoal, Sand Key, and Dry Tortugas, on the Florida coast.

The instructions to the naval militiamen who will have charge of these stations will be confidential. The work is important, and only the most trustworthy and experienced militiamen will be detailed for the duty. It is likely that Commander Goodrich will have charge of the system, which will operate in conjunction with the means of communication which will be adopted by the army, and which make use of the various devices of the army signal corps, including the telegraph, telephone, and the military balloons.

Plans for New Battleships.

There is a controversy among the department experts over the ordnance for the new battleships authorized by the pending naval appropriation bill. Some of the officers have recommended that each of these ships be armed with four thirteen-inch rifles, eight eight-inch rapid-fire guns, and a powerful auxiliary battery. The navy ordnance officers do not favor the proposition. Professor P. R. Alger of the Bureau of Ordnance is opposed to the scheme, and has induced Captain O'Neil, the Chief of Ordnance, to comment upon it adversely.

The new feature in this proposed arrangement is the use of the eight-inch rapid-fire guns. In our service hitherto this type of ordnance has not extended above the caliber of six inches. The British navy has not adopted it, but vessels made for the government at the Elswick works have this new and powerful type of gun. Its capacity is three or four shots per minute, and, as may be readily imagined, it would form an effective portion of the armament of the modern battleship.

The navy ordnance officers do not desire thirteen-inch guns as the heaviest of the main batteries, and it may be necessary to substitute twelve-inch guns, but the feeling is very strong in favor of the eight-inch rapid-fire guns, and almost any concession will be made in other respects to induce the naval ordnance officers to agree to the proposed armament.

Bids will be immediately asked for these battleships, as the pending appropriation bill makes its provisions and appropriations available at once.

The rapid-fire ordnance purchased abroad by the army ordnance office has been shipped to this country. Precautions were taken to have the material sent home on a number of ships, and no complete gun was sent on any one ship. This proceeding will prevent the guns being of use to an enemy should they fall into the hands of such while in transit. The guns will be immediately distributed to various points along the coast where they will be used as secondary batteries in connection with the high-power heavy guns of the coast fortifications.

Muster Rolls for Volunteers.

The War department is having a large number of muster rolls printed at the government printing office, under a large order, which renders them immediately available. The rolls are intended for the use of the volunteers, who will be called out in the event of war. An innovation in the new muster roll is an incorporation therein of the oath of allegiance.

Certainly the best medicine known is Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol. Test its eminently powerful effects in coughs, colds, influenza; the relief is instantaneous. In serious cases and accidents, be they wounds, burns, scaldings, bruises, sprains, it is the safest remedy—no swelling, no inflammation. Like surprising effects produced in croup, diphtheria, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, swellings, etc.; diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the kidneys and bladder. In use at hospitals and medical clinics all over the globe; distinguished by order of his Majesty the King of Italy, through the Consul General for Italy at Melbourne, March 14, 1878; crowned at international exhibitions, etc. To be obtained in original packages (1 ounce vials) at all druggists.

POLO MAKES A PLEA.

Authorized Official Interview Is Strong for Peace.

"KEEP COOL AND WAIT."

Tells of Spain's Undying Love for the Insurgents.

WILLING TO FORGIVE THEM.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, was seen at the Spanish legation today, and consented to talk on the present condition of affairs. He spoke freely, and at times with intense earnestness. The interview is authoritative throughout.

"I am still hopeful of peace," said he. "That may seem optimistic at a moment when such passions are aroused, such naval and military operations are going on, and, when the current of public sentiment seems to be that war is inevitable. I cannot say that I base my view that peace will prevail upon any direct or official information. On the contrary, it is my individual judgment, based solely upon the conviction that in these enlightened days two self-respecting nations, made up of men and women of high aspirations and noble instincts, cannot and will not resort to that last and brutal expedient of war. It would be too wanton, too criminal, too offensive to all the dictates of civilization and christianity for such an awful consequence to be brought about.

"To be sure, I cannot close my eyes to certain obvious circumstances existing both here and in Spain. At times these have inclined me to share the popular view that the relations between the two countries were fast approaching an irreconcilable issue. And yet at no time has it seemed to me, nor does it seem to me now, that that issue has progressed beyond the bounds of a reasonable and just settlement, alike honorable to both governments.

Sees Two Sides to the Case.

"Consider for a moment some of the elements of this present crisis," the Minister went on, speaking with much vigor. "Can it be possible that your people will consider only one side of the case? Let us for a moment admit that there are two sides to this case. There are always two sides to a case, and is it just, or fair, or chivalrous for your people, borne on by their strong and innate patriotism, to say, 'We are right. Spain is wrong. That ends it'? In a spirit of simple justice why will not this disposition yield for a moment to a calm consideration of both sides of the case, including some of those factors which are vital and essential to Spain?

"Cuba has been a colony of Spain from time immemorial—from the time of its discovery by Christopher Columbus—and as a part of Spain there is clustered about it a reverence almost sacred. Cuba is regarded by our people just as you regard one of the States of your union. What would be said if some foreign power said to the United States that Illinois, or Texas, or California must be free and independent of the United States? Would not your very honor be brought into question? Of course, I can understand that some one will rise up and say, 'Yes, but the States are well governed and are at peace, while Cuba is misgoverned and in a state of insurrection.'

"There, again, simple justice and fairness demand that there be something more than abstract assertion. To be sure, your press tells of brutal savagery existing in Cuba. I do not wish to deal in recrimination. The time for that has gone by. But I give you my word that this savagery does not exist at all, that all reliable reports, official or unofficial, Spanish and American, agree that whatever may have been the condition of affairs a year or two years ago, General Blanco has inaugurated a humane and beneficent system characteristic of the man.

Only Usual Military Methods.

"Naturally, with an insurrection in progress, military affairs have pursued the usual methods of military life. And in this way they have been constantly restrained at all times by the determination to have their operations worthy of an honorable nation and an honorable people. That is all Spain has sought to do in putting down a rebellion. It is what any government on the face of the earth would do. It seeks no more and no less than to preserve her established rights.

"Now as to autonomy. For some reason intense feeling has been aroused in this country against the home régime which Spain has inaugurated in Cuba. It seems to be overlooked, in the passion of the moment, that this home rule has been the aspiration of the Cubans for years. It seems to be overlooked also that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney urged a full measure of home rule as the means likely to bring about a termination of the Cuban conflict. Spain has granted that; granted it with the deepest sincerity. There is a disposition to find flaws in the details of the plan. It is not one who wishes to pick flaws, and who cares for war, take this home rule plan and examine it in detail. He will find that it gives the Cubans the most complete control of their own affairs.

"They have a Parliament of their own and a Cabinet of their own Ministers. Is it fair, just as this local Parliament and local Cabinet is about to assume complete control of the Cuban affairs, to sweep aside this entire system and to declare that it is a failure before it has even been tried? I do not wish in this to repeat an argument for autonomy, but simply to call attention to the fact that plain justice dictates that a system of home rule, brought forth after the deepest solicitude and consideration, and based upon what the Cubans themselves have long desired, and on what the United States government deemed most fitting as a settlement, should not be lightly dismissed on representations of the press or even on the representations of men of sober judgment.

No Fair Trial of Home Rule.

"If the latter say that this home rule is not a success, I reply, 'Your opportunities for investigation have not been adequate, and, moreover, success or failure cannot be judged before a system has been tried, and when its initial steps have been attended by difficulties not only in the interior of Cuba, but circumstances without tending to defeat the very end sought.' Even though we may differ on this, at least we should agree that the judgment of one should not be forced arbitrarily upon the other. For the moment it seems as though this equitable view was set aside and instead we hear 'Autonomy is a failure. We say so. That ends it. Spain must not say that she is either sincere or that the plan is a success or will be a success.'

"Now is such an attitude consistent with the usual process of considering both sides of a question? Can a self-respecting nation admit of such contemptuous disposition of a policy she has presented in the interest of peace and prosperity for Cuba?

Love for the Insurgents.

"As to the reconcentrados I can only say that the decrees of concentration have been revoked and urgent steps are being taken for the relief of these poor creatures. While there is no doubt of the misery of their condition, yet the government is making the most heroic efforts to alleviate this condition. As to the insurgents, they have borne arms against Spain for three years, entailing terrible loss of life and money. And yet, believing these men to be misguided, the government has sought to regain their confidence.

"Even today the official Gazette at Havana publishes an appeal by the home rule government, urging all those in arms, insurgents as well as Spaniards, to cease hostilities, join hands and unite in celebrating the restoration of peace. It tells them also that if this home rule is not perfect that it may be improved. In short, the insurgents are invited to join the Spanish soldiers in laying down their arms, saying that a period of calm may be given, during which just and wise counsels may prevail for the permanent betterment of Cuba.

"Whether this will succeed, I do not know. It seems as though some of the insurgent leaders, and particularly their Cuban advisers in this couhtry, were bent upon an irresponsible policy, and were deaf to reason, to a cessation of arms, or to any proposition calculated to restore peace, no matter how beneficial it might be for Cuba.

"You ask me as to the latest phases of negotiation. Of this I cannot speak, owing to the restrictions of my position. I can only say that despite the animosities aroused I believe that calm counsels will yet prevail and that the United States and Spain will be able to solve this problem on a basis just and honorable to all concerned and without recourse to arms. I fully recognize the earnestness, patriotism, and intense vigor of the American people, but I feel that it is not improper for me to suggest that at such a profoundly solemn moment earnestness and strength should be tempered with calm judgment and a disposition to look at both sides of the question and not alone at one side."

CUBA TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE.

New York Sun Declares National Honor Must Not Be Sacrificed for Peace.

New York, April 5.—[Special.]—The following editorial was printed in the Sun this morning:

"In advance of the submission to Congress of the message which the President is now preparing reports as to its tenor are interesting but not conclusive, and discussion of its inwardness is mere unprofitable talk about the unknown. Nevertheless, there are certain things which ought to be said, and they ought to be said today.

"Within a day or two past there has been some obscuring of the main question. The main question is not whether there shall be peace or war. The general arguments for peace in preference to war are weighty, as they always are, under any circumstances, in any international crisis; but the question of war or peace is incidental to the greater questions, and that is whether the dignity of the American flag shall be maintained and the honor of the American nation preserved, and the duty of the American government performed by the immediate liberation of Cuba from the slavery and merciless brutality of Spanish dominion there.

"Cuba must be free, unconditionally, absolutely free, or the flag of our own free republic will be so covered with shame that neither its stars nor its stripes will be distinguishable.

"The destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor must be atoned for.

"As to these two requirements of duty, the overwhelming sentiment of American patriotism is fixed unalterably. Every other consideration, including the question of war or peace, is subordinate to them, not they to it. The patience of Congress and the people has not been exercised in order that peace might be preserved by the sacrifice of Cuban independence or the condonation of the crime of Feb. 15.

"Peace is an inestimable boon, but there are conditions under which it would be intolerable to Americans.

"The delay thus far has served the cause of the right. It has given time for military and naval preparations for decisive action. It has consolidated public opinion and put the nation behind the President in his constitutional capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces of the United States. It has permitted the escape of some of the vapor that precedes deliberate and calm action in an affair of momentous importance. It has likewise enabled the President to exhaust, as it was his duty to employ and exhaust, the resources of diplomacy in order to bring about if possible an honorable and satisfactory settlement without resort to arms.

"But of one thing there is no doubt. The country is not waiting today for a mere recital of the negotiations by which President McKinley has hoped to preserve peace. The narrative of the administration's efforts and failure will make valuable material for the future recorder of great events, but what is demanded just now is something more than a historical justification of the American position up to date. Still less is the country expecting a message which shall either seek to persuade it that peace is the main desideratum or propose to fritter away the cause of Cuban independence and put in chancery American honor for an indefinite period by recommendations of further delay in order to pursue any hopeless measure of compromise or to experiment with any half measure whatsoever.

"Every step of the administration up to the present time will be justified and even glorified, provided the final declaration is right, and to be right it must say to Spain: 'You have forfeited by cruelty and crime your title to Cuba and you must go.'

"The country has trusted William McKinley and has stood by him in all his efforts for peace with honor. Unless it has been grievously mistaken as to the spirit and temper in which he has been laboring strenuously for peace with honor, while preparing energetically for the alternative, that is the sort of message which will pass today or tomorrow from the American President to the American Congress."

Murdoch Tells Why He Withdrew.

Galesburg, Ill., April 5.—[Special.]—Representative Murdoch gave out that he would not run because of business reasons and the opposition of his family. He had, however, been doing much preliminary work, and announced to many persons that he was a candidate and had held a number of meetings. The general belief is that his withdrawal resulted from the rising opposition based on his vote for the Allen bill.

STRONG FOR CUBA.

Senators Continue the Warm Debate for Intervention.

WANTS ACTION AT ONCE.

Chandler of New Hampshire Favors Immediate War.

RADICAL VIEWS ARE TAKEN.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—"The United States ought immediately to declare war against Spain and to maintain that war until the people of Cuba are made free from Spanish starvation and cruelty and the government of the island firmly established as an independent republic."

This utterance by Senator Chandler of New Hampshire in a carefully prepared statement of his position on the Cuban crisis was the climax of an extended discussion of the subject participated in by several members in the Senate this afternoon.

Profound attention was attracted by a speech delivered by Mr. Turpie of Indiana, one of the members of the Foreign Relations committee. Briefly but scathingly he reviewed the Spanish conduct of Cuban affairs and declared in the strongest terms for intervention that would mean something—that would drive Spain from control of every foot of territory in the Western Hemisphere.

At the conclusion of the speeches on the Cuban question the Senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill, the only important progress made being the adoption in slightly modified form of the committee amendment suspending the forestry reservation proclamation of 1897.

Starts Cuban Debate.

The resolution offered by Mr. Turner [Wash.] declaring war against Spain laid before the Senate and its author took the floor in advocacy of it.

The speech was brief, but was given the most careful attention by both the galleries and the Senate. "The fateful question of peace or war," he began, "belongs in its last analysis to the Congress of the United States. Believing this, I have no apology for the resolution I have offered. I have the highest respect for the President and his office, but I have never been one to bend the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning."

The time had now arrived when some expression ought to be made on this subject by this nation. A spectacle had been made of the United States in the whole matter. "With a diplomatic representative at Madrid," declared Mr. Turner, "complicating the business of this country and defeating even his own frantic efforts for peace at any price; with a private secretary—the alter ego of the President—circulating appeals throughout the country for petition and memorials to control an unruly and unpatriotic Congress; with the manner in which the fate of our battleship was treated by this country; with the frantic appeals for delay, it is not surprising that the American people are outraged and have given notice that they propose to take the whole matter into their own hands."

Mr. Turner was in favor of a declaration of war, but expressed himself in readiness to do anything that would drive the Spaniards from the Western Hemisphere.

A brief but pointed statement of his position on the Cuban question was then made by Mr. Harris [Kas.]. He maintained that for a long time this country had been fully justified in enforcing her demands by armed intervention.

Mr. Kenney [Del.] followed with a strong appeal for the independence of the Cubans. "There is not," said he, "in all this land any State whose people are more thoroughly united for Cuban independence than are the people of Delaware."

Chandler for War.

Mr. Chandler [N. H.] then submitted some remarks. He said:

"The United States ought to immediately declare war against Spain and to maintain that war until the people of Cuba are made free from Spanish starvation and cruelty, and the government of the island finally established as an independent republic. The reasons for declaring war are apparent to the world. Spain has justly forfeited all title to all representation in the Western Hemisphere by her prolonged misgovernment thereof.

"Unjust taxation caused the French revolution, the American revolution, and the Cuban revolution. As France helped the Americans, so the United States should help the Cubans. Spain has lost all right to suppress the Cuban rebellion by resorting to inhuman methods of warfare—continuous military murders of persons in open arms or suspected of disloyalty, and both the deliberate and wholesale starvation of noncombatant men, women, and children. Spain has surrendered all claims to the forbearance of the United States by disregarding all friendly remonstrances, by practicing deceit through false promises of local government for Cuba, by insulting the President of the United States, and by destroying, through the explosion of a mine, the battleship Maine and the lives of 260 American sailors while the ship was under the protection of Spain on a peaceful visit to the harbor of Havana.

"Spain having thus begun the war the United States ought to accept the issue without waiting for the enemy to concentrate all her fleet in American waters. We have an army and navy equal to the emergency. For no juster cause, with no better motives, did any nation ever take up arms. We may vote for the coming declaration with clear consciences and hopeful anticipation of success, having performed a high duty to humanity, civilization, and liberty; to the United States and to the Cuban republic."

Duty of Congress.

Mr. Turpie [Ind.], member of the Foreign Relations committee, followed Mr. Chandler. He said it was the duty of the American Congress to intervene for the Cuban republic. The United States had maintained a blockade for Spain at a great cost. The government of Cuba ought to be recognized, maintained, and supported. Mr. Turpie said it had cost us millions to shut off the supply of ammunition which would have enabled the Cuban government to secure its freedom. Mr. Turpie said it was only the Spanish Moloch which would say:

"Suffer little children to come unto me and we will starve them to death."

The Senator then took up the Maine and said the Spanish authorities had made no attempt to discover the perpetrators of the crime. The destruction of the Maine was an insult which could only be repaired by making it impossible for it to occur again, by placing Cuba and Havana out of the power of Spain forever.

Mr. Turpie said the cause of the war was Spanish sovereignty and dominion in Cuba and until this was removed there could be no peace.

HOUSE IS SILENT AS TO CUBA.

Entire Day Is Spent on the Private Calendar and Several Bills Are Passed.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The crowds which thronged the galleries of the House today were disappointed. The whole day was spent on the private calendar, with the result that several bills were passed, among them one to pay the heirs of John Roach, the shipbuilder, $330,000 on a claim which had been pending a dozen years. At 5 o'clock the House recessed till 8 p. m., the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

At the night session twenty-three private pension bills were favorably acted upon, and at 10:30 the House adjourned.

SPAIN NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry Describes the Nation as Famous for Its Inhumanity and Prowess in Lying.

"Spain is a nation governed by an inquisition, the very heart of which is treachery, and its inhumanity to its subjects will cause the nations of the earth to drive her from her Western possessions." With these words, the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry began anattack on Spain at Willard Hall yesterday noon which roused his audience to the point of enthusiasm.

Mr. Henry said that Spain could not be trusted. This statement moved one of his hearers to ask him "why?"

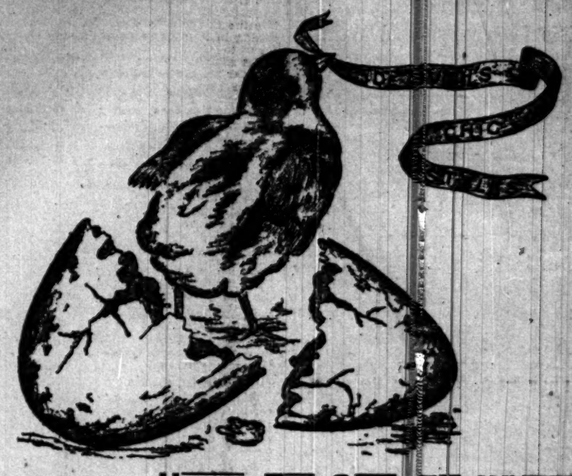
"I will tell you why," said the speaker. "She is controlled by the inquisition, which has made Spain famous for its treachery. Since the year 1220 her conduct to the neighboring nations has been constant in double dealing and treachery and her glaring inhumanity to her subjects has made her despised.

"I tell you that our people are trusting her too much. She is standing ready to do some treacherous act. She is ready to break any or every pledge she may make to this or any other country."

Mount St. Helens in Eruption.

Seattle, Wash., April 5.—[Special.]—Mount St. Helens, a companion peak of Mount Rainer and Mount Adams, is emitting great volumes of smoke with every evidence of eruption. Much alarm is felt by people living near the mountain.

AN EASTER OPENING



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A Positive Cure for Dyspepsia.

This may read as though we are putting it a little strong because it is generally thought by the majority of people that Dyspepsia in its chronic form is incurable, or practically so. But we have long since shown that Dyspepsia is curable, nor is it such a difficult matter as it first appears.

The trouble with Dyspeptics is that they are continually dieting, starving themselves, or going to opposite extremes or else deluging the already over-burdened stomach with "bitters," "after dinner pills," etc., which invariably increase the difficulty even if in some cases they do give a slight temporary relief. Such treatment of the stomach simply make matters worse. What the stomach wants is a rest. Now, how can the stomach become rested, recuperated and at the same time the body nourished and sustained.

This is the great secret and this is also the secret of the uniform success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. This is a comparatively new remedy, but its success and popularity leaves no doubt as to its merits.

The tablets will digest the food anyway, regardless of condition of the stomach.

The sufferer from dyspepsia, according to directions, is to eat an abundance of good, wholesome food and use the tablets before and after each meal and the result will be that the food will be digested no matter how bad your dyspepsia may be, because as before stated, the tablets will digest the food, even if the stomach is wholly inactive. To illustrate our meaning plainly, if you take 1,500 grains of meat, eggs or ordinary food, and place it in a temperature of 98 degrees, and put with it one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets it will digest the meat or eggs almost as perfectly as if the meat was enclosed within the stomach.

The stomach may be ever so weak, yet these tablets will perform the work of digestion and the body and brain will be properly nourished and at the same time a radical, lasting cure of dyspepsia will be made because the much abused stomach will be given, to some extent, a much needed rest. Your druggist will tell you that of the many remedies advertised to cure dyspepsia none of them has given so complete and general satisfaction as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not least in importance in these hard times is the fact that they are also the cheapest and give the most good for the least money.

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MEN WHO ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT—AND WHY.

SENATOR CHANDLER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ["The United States ought to immediately declare war against Spain, and to maintain that war until the people of Cuba are made free."]

FRANK MURDOCH. [Knox County Representative and Allen bill supporter, who has been retired from the race.]

SENATOR MITCHELL OF WISCONSIN. ["The Maine episode will not down. . . . There are some things worse than war. There are some things better than money."]

SIR JOHN MOWBRAY. [Member of British Parliament, who succeeds to the title "Father of the House of Commons."]

THE REV. DR. C. A. BRIGGS. [Presbyterian of heresy trial fame, who is now to join the Episcopal Church.]

REPLIES TO PHELPS.

His Letter Declared Worthy an Advocate for Weyler.

ATTACK ITS ARGUMENTS.

Writers Brand It as False, Illogical, and Disloyal.

DEALS WITH ABSTRACTIONS.

So Say Critics of the Section on International Law.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

Chicago, April 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Before Edward J. Phelps emerged from his well-earned retirement to pen a long plea against intervention in Cuba it was not thought that there existed in all the nation an American of ordinary intelligence so misinformed, so disloyal to his country, so stony-hearted to his kind.

Mr. Phelps starts out by laying down limitations on the right of military intervention by one nation in the internal affairs of another. International law is a vast abstraction. Notoriously it contains no limitations that any nation or nations having the incentive and power are bound to respect or ever have respected. What is called the "concert of Europe" has never hesitated to interfere with the internal affairs of Turkey.

Mr. Phelps says that intervention by force of arms in the internal affairs of another nation is a crime. Was France's recognition of the independence of the American colonies and sending her fleet and army to make such recognition effective a crime? If Mr. Phelps saw a cruel and unnatural mother, after having robbed and tortured her child, deliberately starving it to death, would he consider giving food and deliverance to the suffering crime?

As a matter of fact and history international law is based on the brotherhood of nations and the principles of civilized humanity, which Spain has violated.

Mr. Phelps, with commingled audacity and ignorance, charges the United States with having maintained the Cuban rebels by furnishing men and supplies in violation of our neutrality laws and treaty obligations. He even goes so far as to class our negligence in this respect with the Spanish "negligence" which blew up the Maine in Havana harbor. It is only necessary to say that Spain owes the possession of four provinces in Cuba today to the untiring vigilance of the American government and the patience of the American people.

But Mr. Phelps' most willful and unpardonable distortion of the truth is shown in his statement that the reconcentrados are "people whose homes, plantations, and industries have been destroyed in the course of the rebellion, and who are now gathered in temporary shelters provided by the Spanish government."

Was there ever a more monstrous perversion of the truth? Were these words written in ignorance of General Weyler's concentration order? Does Mr. Phelps not know that there are no concentrados in the territory where the Cubans are in control? Where did he ever hear of shelter or food being provided by the Spanish authorities for the 600,000 concentrados driven with torch and bullet from their little farms and homes into Spanish intrenchments, where 200,000 have been starved to death? Spain has spent millions for war in Cuba, but not one cent for food or shelter for starving concentrados.

Mr. Phelps' letter is worthy a retained advocate for General Weyler. For answer to its whole vicious and ignoble argument, in the words of Elizabeth Barrett Browning I would say nothing can "shrivel back a day of God's once fixed for judgment." That day for Spain in America has come. War, with all its horrors, cannot restrain a Christian people from wiping the infamy of Spanish oppression and barbarity from the fairest island of the western hemisphere. International law that rises to stay the decree of justice and mercy is international infamy.

As for Mr. Phelps' plea for peace without present honor or future security, it dishonors President McKinley by professing to at once interpret and approve his policy. The President is pledged to intervention for Cuban independence by his party's platform, his own messages, and the conscience of the nation. If this can be attained without war he is pledged to peace. If it cannot be he is pledged to a war, not for revenge and conquest, but for redress of unspeakable wrongs and the salvation of a stricken land. Such a war is

Better than a Peace which sits
Beside the hearth in self-commended mood
And takes no thought how wind and rain by fits
Are howling out of doors against the good
Of the poor wanderer. What true Peace admits
Of outside anguish while it keeps at home?
I loathe to take his name upon my tongue—
'Tis nowise Peace. 'Tis treason stiff with doom—
'Tis gagged despair, and inarticulate wrong,
Annihilated Poland, stifled Rome,
Dazed Naples, Hungary fainting 'neath the thong,
And Austria wearing a smooth olive leaf
On her brute forehead, while her hoofs outpress
The life from these Italian souls in brief.
O Lord of Peace, who art Lord of Righteousness,
Constrain the anguished worlds from sin and grief,
Pierce them with conscience, purge them with redress
And give us Peace which is no counterfeit.

"Rather the raking of the guns across the world" of the poet queen of women than the strong-hearted rhetoric of the special pleader who prates of the innocent friendship of Spain. Against Edward J. Phelps' facts I set the testimony of Senator Redfield Proctor; against his reasoning I cite the history and practice of nations, and against his indictment of his country I invoke the judgment of civilization.

International law has paralyzed the conscience of England in regard to Armenian massacres, because the concert of Europe was behind it. It cannot paralyze the conscience of America in regard to Spanish atrocities in Cuba, because on this continent the United States is the supreme judge of international righteousness. I remain, yours, against any peace without Cuban independence of Spain,

S. T.

THE TRIBUNE prints herewith, in common fairness, the letter of E. J. Phelps, to which the above communication refers. We were requested by "An Old Subscriber and Friend" to print Mr. Phelps' letter on Friday last, but it then seemed that the crisis had passed the point at which temporizing expedients or diplomatic representations would avail. However, it may be well to consider the record, and contradict any assumption of unfairness or one-sidedness by giving Mr. Phelps' letter to the readers of THE TRIBUNE in full:

The Hon. Levi P. Morton—My Dear Sir: My views in respect to the Cuban situation, for which you do me the honor to ask, are quite at your service.

Until the report of the board of inquiry was received it was not easy to know with certainty how far the situation might be complicated by facts or questions arising out of the disaster to the Maine. But as no complicity on the part of Spain in that calamity is found to exist that branch of the subject may be for the present dismissed. Whether a claim on the part of the United States government for reparation from Spain on the ground of negligence may arise need not now be considered. Such a claim, if made, will be matter for diplomatic discussion, or would be the proper subject of settlement by arbitration; since the termination of a disputed question of fact depending upon evidence can only take place in that way, and forms in my judgment almost the only case in which international arbitration is likely to be useful.

That grave subject being for the present, at least, taken out of the way, the time has now arrived when the proposal that the United States government shall go to war with Spain can be discussed on its merits. The country appears to be drifting into such a war, chiefly through the exertions of those who have an interest in bringing it to pass, and the excitement, groundless but contagious, which they have succeeded in creating.

It is not to be believed that the general intelligence of the American people, of that majority which can be reckoned in weight as well as in numbers, is in favor of any unnecessary war, and still less of one that is to be brought on by an attack upon a weak and friendly neighbor, and one that cannot be justified under any principles that regulate the intercourse of nations. Before engaging in such an enterprise it may be well for us to consider what those principles are, so far as applicable to the present case, and how far we are bound by them.

There seems to be an impression among unreflecting people that what is called international law is merely a scholastic science, of no practical importance, and to which Americans are quite superior. They do not perceive that it is as impossible for a nation to make a law for itself in its relations with other countries as it respect to his own conduct in the community in which he lives.

The fundamental principles of international law have been established by the general concurrence of civilized and Christian nations, because found by long experience to be both just and indispensable. Hence they derive even a higher sanction than always attends the law that is enacted by Legislatures or promulgated by Judges. Every government is alike bound by these principles, for the sake of its own protection as well as for that of others and the general peace, and is under an implied covenant with mankind to observe them. If a nation departs from them it violates this agreement, sets itself against the enlightened opinion of the world, does what is universally conceded to be wrong, and establishes the dangerous precedent which, sooner or later, with unfailing certainty, will come home to itself. No nation can afford to take such a course.

Rules Touching Intervention.

Among the rules of conduct that have thus become imperative none is more clearly defined than those which limit the right of military intervention by one nation in the internal affairs of another. certainly the most important and delicate of all questions that can arise in international concerns, for it involves the peace of the world.

These rules are not new, for they have been long settled, and not doubtful, for they are universally acquiesced in. It is the general agreement of mankind, instructed by experience, which the world cannot afford to see rejected, that has established the proposition that no cause whatever, except the necessary self-defense of a nation's material interests, or of the national honor, which is its highest interest, can justify forcible interference in the affairs of another country with which it is at peace.

The proffer of mediation or of friendly assistance may always be made. It may be accepted or declined by the government to which it is addressed. But when declined, the attempt to intervene by force of arms is a crime, the sad and bitter consequences of which have been demonstrated on many a page of history. And especially, and above all, does this apply to the case of interference in aid of armed rebellion against another government by its citizens.

The idea that this country, or any other, is justified in undertaking a moral or political supervision over the affairs of its neighbors, and in correcting by armed invasion the faults of their institutions or the mistakes of their administration, is absolutely inadmissible and infinitely mischievous.

In the light of these considerations, let us inquire upon what grounds it is claimed that we ought to intervene in the affairs of Spain in the Island of Cuba, and precisely what will "intervention" turn out to mean. Spain is a friendly nation, and always has been. The most industrious agitator for war has been unable to hunt up in any history, since under Spanish auspices this country was first opened to us by Columbus, any cause of quarrel between us. She has not attacked us, is not proposing to attack us, and is virtually incapable of it. She has manifested every desire and made every effort to avoid hostilities, which, to her, as she well knows, must be calamitous. She is struggling with a rebellion against her government in Cuba, thus far with little success, for the seat of the conflict is more than 3,000 miles from the mother country, and the military genius that might have terminated it has not yet appeared among her Generals.

But the rebellion would long ago have perished from exhaustion had it not been supported and supplied by continued expeditions from this country, in violation of our own neutrality laws and treaty obligations. Our government has not, it is true, countenanced these expeditions, and has made some efforts to suppress them, although, no doubt, but always ineffectual, through United States Marshals who have usually arrived at the wharves from which the vessels sailed soon after their departure. A twentieth part of the naval force which we are now ransacking the world to collect for what are called "the purposes of national defense" would have put an end to the only source from which the rebellion has been kept alive.

It has been claimed by some of the advocates of war that Spain must be held responsible for the loss of the Maine, whether herself in fault or not, we must equally guarantee to her that armed expeditions to subvert her government shall not be fitted out and dispatched from ours. And if negligence in the one case is the criterion of liability it must be equally so in the other. . . .

The final ground on which the preachers of aggression plant themselves is that we must go to war for humanity's sake. It has generally been supposed that it was for humanity's sake that war is chiefly to be avoided, and that the cause of humanity can be in no other way so well served. It is true that international law recognizes it as the sole and rare exception to the rule above stated in respect to intervention that a nation may interfere where to prevent unjustifiable slaughter and outrage in another country it becomes absolutely necessary. But this exception, which has very rarely been acted on, applies only in extreme and very clear cases and has no application whatever to this case. It is only a moment's consideration to understand distinctly what the demands of "humanity" in the present case are and what they are likely to bring to pass if complied with. Are they a reason or an excuse? A motive or the pretense that conceals a motive? The suffering that it is said we are called upon to redress by fire and sword is the destitution that has overtaken a part of the Cuban people and which has been depicted in the most inflammatory colors. They are those who are called reconcentrados—people whose homes, plantations, and industries have been destroyed in the course of the rebellion, and who are now gathered in temporary shelters provided by the Spanish government.

How came these people in that condition and who wrought the destruction that brought them to it? They are represented to us as a body of patriots who are "struggling for freedom" and whose property and livelihood have been destroyed in that struggle. If this is true, then the reason for our interference in behalf of the rebels against their government is that they have not succeeded, are flying in the worst of the contest, and are thus reduced to distress.

No one pretends that Spain had not the right to put down the rebellion. The complaint is that she has not put it down. If these people are to be regarded as rebels and their condition is truly depicted, it would seem that it results from their own fault, and that the contest, so far as they are concerned, has come to an end. Nor can it be maintained that any cruelty or outrage is visited upon them by the Spanish government or that their destitution results from any other cause than the poverty that the civil war has occasioned, as it generally does, and the inability of the government to relieve it fully.

It is a notorious fact that throughout the war the devastation of the homes and plantations of these inhabitants has been perpetrated by the rebels who are in arms, and who have levied contributions in the way of blackmail upon the people so long as they had anything to respond with. If they had been brothers in arms of the rebels the rebellion might, perhaps, with their assistance have succeeded. They would at least have escaped the persecution they have suffered, whatever they might have encountered from the government.

It is undoubtedly true that the Spanish government has likewise destroyed houses and plantations and driven inhabitants from their homes in pursuit of what it deemed a military necessity, just as in our own civil war Sheridan ravaged the Valley of the Shenandoah and Sherman laid waste Georgia. Such measures are the unhappy accompaniments of war, and especially of civil war, and those who engage in it must expect its natural consequences. If the distress caused by these means is a ground for intervention we would feel called upon to interfere in every rebellion that occurs and does not immediately succeed. Though the question would still remain, on which side?

Blames the Insurgents.

The distinction between armed intervention and charity is clear enough to be better understood than it is. The one is the assertion of a belligerent right, the other the voluntary offer of kindness and humanity.

Who, then, are the real insurgents? They are a body of men, of uncertain number, who keep out of sight, who have no capital or abiding place or settled habitation, no general government (unless in a junta in the City of New York), mere guerrillas and bandits, who have been carrying on what they call warfare by means not recognized as war in any civilized country; by destroying the homes and industries of the people of the island and in arms, until it has become a desolation; by blowing up with dynamite trains which contained only peaceable travelers, and murdering in cold blood a Spanish officer bearing under a flag of truce the offer of autonomy. Their force is made up of Cubans, renegades, and adventurers of all sorts from the United States and elsewhere.

Is this the cause we are to take up? Can it be claimed to be the office of humanity to drive out the established government of the island, the only government there is there, and to turn over the population to the tender mercies of such a band as this?

What would become in such an event of the reconcentrados? If their voice could be heard is it conceivable that they would desire the establishment of a government in the hands of those who have already destroyed their substance? Had that been their desire they would long ago have joined the rebels.

If these people are suffering, as no doubt they are, whether from their misfortune or their fault, by being thus ground between the upper and nether millstones, let us continue to relieve them as we have begun to do—as we sent relief to famine-stricken Ireland and charity to Armenia. If that is what is meant by intervention we shall not differ about its propriety. But, whatever their necessity, it is not to be assuaged by bloodshed or by carrying fresh calamity to them at the expense of a greater calamity to ourselves. A single million or a few millions out of the many hundreds that war would cost us would amply answer the purpose and would gladly be received by Spain, as well as by those who need it.

Let us not be led into the expeditions from our country on which the rebellion is fed. Let it be understood that we shall not fraternize with the banditti who have made Cuba a desolation, and the conflict and the crime that have exhausted it will soon come to an end. The humanity of peace is better and more fruitful than the humanity of war.

Were the proposed war necessary to our just rights we should not count the cost. When seen to be unnecessary it becomes clear that it is unjustifiable. A moment's consideration may well enough be given to the consequences to ourselves that would follow it.

In the first place, a disarrangement of business. Few just beginning to emerge from a long and ruinous depression, and which must affect most deeply every legitimate industry and employment that belongs to a time of peace. A probable debauching of the currency of the country by throwing it on to a silver basis, with all the ills which that misfortune would bring in its train. Against this the country rose up in the last Presidential election by a tremendous effort.

Peace for Business Reasons.

Is the success then so hardly obtained now to be needlessly thrown away? An enormous expenditure from a treasury whose expenses already exceed its income by more than $50,000,000 a year; indefinite millions a year to be added to the pension list, already in its saturnalia of fraud and extravagance, the curse and the shame of the country.

Can we afford all this? What taxation is to pay for it? And what have we to gain for it in return? The injury that could be inflicted upon us by Spain would be trifling in comparison with that which we should inflict upon ourselves. In the present condition of our affairs do we owe no duty to our own people? Are there not reconcentrados in our own cities, that numberless army unemployed because business is checked and paralyzed by these continual alarms? Are there not thousands of young men, hopeful and earnest, who are struggling to establish or maintain some honest business that war would overturn and destroy? Is there not as much charity which begins at home?

And when the Spanish government is expelled from Cuba, then what next? The annexation of that island to the United States, with its population two-thirds white men alien to us in their blood, language, and traditions, and one-third negroes, of whom it might be supposed we have already enough; the island cut up into States to become a stamping ground for professional and corrupt politicians, furnishing further members to the United States Senate of the sort that may be expected, and to give, perhaps, a casting vote in our Presidential elections. He who supposes that this result could long be avoided knows little of the influences and the methods of our legislation, and as little of the causes that helped to set on foot this cry for war.

Fortunately, there is nothing but praise to be uttered of our President's attitude and efforts in this emergency thus far. He has stood firm where many might have been carried off their feet, and the civilized world has admired his conduct. But no President, upon such a question and in such a condition of popular excitement, can stand alone or without support. And that support must come, if at all, from the best intelligence and the best character in the country.

If the infinite calamity of war and the unspeakable crime of unjustifiable war are to be averted, it must be through the self-assertion and efforts in this crisis of the best class of American people, in the best sense of that term—men who are not afraid to be opposed to any war which is wrong; who will not listen to the suggestion that the fortunes of any political party are to be furthered in the slightest degree by drawing the country into such a war; who are not frightened by clamor nor by apparent majorities which would speedily turn out to be minorities if they were resolutely faced.

The time has long past in enlightened nations when President or monarch can make private war. That alternative depends upon the sentiment and determination of the people over whom they rule. When those make peace, with courage and decision, there will be peace. When they are wanting, all is wanting. Such an emergency requires.

I am, dear sir, with high respect and sincerity, yours

E. J. PHELPS.

Two Replies to Mr. Phelps.

The letter from Mr. Phelps drew out the following replies, which were published in the New York Sun:

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Mr. Phelps' letter on the Cuban question, published in the Herald, is marked by his usual ability, and will no doubt furnish Spain with a welcome stock of logical ammunition. The trouble is that Mr. Phelps writes always under the illusive impression that there is literally such a thing as international law, and that it overrides national conscience and the exigencies of the particular occasion. International law, though a current, is only a metaphorical term. There can be no law without a legislator and a sanction. There are certain usages settled among civilized nations respecting the treatment of Ambassadors, the reciprocal recognition of civil or matrimonial status, the observance of humane restrictions in war, and other specific questions. Beyond this there is nothing but the broad principles of morality, to be applied as the circumstances of each case require.

International law can draw no distinction between governments in respect of their character. It must treat them all as entitled to the same privileges and immunities, provided they are established. International morality does draw a distinction, and upon that distinction in the present case everything depends.

Was there any international law for the repeated intervention of the Christian powers on behalf of the Christians under Ottoman rule? Was there any international law for the ejection of Emperor Maximilian of Napoleon from Mexico by the government of the United States? No government could be better established than that of Naples when Mr. Gladstone published his manifesto against its tyranny. The manifesto was circulated among the courts of Europe by Lord Aberdeen, the most scrupulous and conservative of Foreign Ministers. This was an act of hostility, and, as the sequel proved, of most effective hostility to the government of Naples. What warrant was there for it in Mr. Phelps' books of international law?

I am not excusing violent courses or advocating war, which I believe would bring political disaster on the United States, and which may be averted if you will only be content to accept the practical withdrawal of Spain from Cuba, and without hauling down her flag or trampling on her honor; but it is idle to think that the question can be settled by the pundits of what is called international law. It can be settled only by the law of humanity and the paramount interest of the Western Hemisphere.

AN ONLOOKER.

New York, March 30.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: I have read with close interest the letter from the Hon. E. J. Phelps to the Hon. Levi P. Morton on current Spanish-Cuban affairs. I think his letter would carry more weight were it not (unintentionally, I am sure) based on so pure a misstatement of facts. For example, Mr. Phelps states that the reconcentrados, who are being starved to death, have brought their punishment upon themselves by armed rebellion against their liege. As a matter of fact, they are non-combatants, women and children (naciticos), who were by Weyler's decrees forced to leave their homes and concentrated where no sustenance was procurable, and there left to starve unless fed at the expense of the United States.

Mr. Phelps says that, by international law, this country has no right to "intervene." To "intervene" means to make war. Any nation has a "right" to make war.

Mr. Phelps says that if the United States should intervene, the question would arise, "On which side?" Clearly the United States, if it saw fit to intervene, would intervene on the side upon which its sympathies were enlisted!

I pass by Mr. Phelps' statement that Spain is and always has been a "friendly nation." Technically, any cutthroat is "friendly" so long as he has not succeeded in cutting one's throat. But Mr. Phelps' long effort of three columns is entirely barren of any precedents for his conclusions of fact or of law. He does not, for example, state that, according to his interpretation, England is a freebooter, a larcener, and a trespasser in every continent on this globe.

APPLETON MORGAN.

Westfield, N. J., March 30.

Answer of George Hawthorne Smith.

George Hawthorne Smith of Montclair, N. J., has written a strong answer to the Phelps letter. The New York Tribune of Monday published it in full. For lack of space THE TRIBUNE is able to reproduce only the concluding arguments of Mr. Smith's answer, as follows:

The reconcentrados, whose destitution and suffering are the horrible element in those conditions, Mr. Phelps describes as "people whose homes, plantations, and industries have been destroyed in the course of the rebellion, and who are now gathered in temporary shelters provided by the Spanish government." A very temporary so short, indeed, as to be inadequate to sustain life at its lowest; shelter so unspeakably cruel that the objects of it have been starving to death by hundreds of thousands! The frightful travesty of truth which Mr. Phelps' version of this matter embodies needs no setting forth. I do not permit myself to believe that he is correctly informed of the facts. Either he is mistaken, or else the sources of his information are superior to those of the distinguished public men whose accounts we have heard. Those accounts were derived from eyewitnesses and observation. And they simply confirm what was already known—that these reconcentrados are non-combatants, compelled by order of the Spanish government to forsake their homes and such means of subsistence as the soil might afford, and, herded together in fortified towns, to such chance as possible only under risk of death, have been left there to perish miserably. Shall they indeed all perish?

I can only briefly allude to what seems the extraordinary reasoning that enables Mr. Phelps to regard the destruction of property in Cuba as "necessary acts of war," when accomplished by the Spaniards, but which, when done by the insurgents, is characterized as the work of guerrillas and bandits who have made Cuba a desolation. And what an argument is that which declares, on the one hand, that Spain is too weak to attack us, and, on the other, that we would have to waste many millions if we went to war with this so-called weakling. Inconsistency is very human, but it ill comports with that impartial judgment that gives weight to words of counsel.

The Cubans have fought heroically, considering the fearful odds against them. Mr. Phelps maligns them as criminals and banditti, but a rash indictment will not convict. The Spaniards have increasingly failed to put down the rebellion in Cuba; in that sense, the Cubans have beaten them. And, recalling the days of '76, Americans thrill with sympathy; they cry aloud that the wicked strife must cease. Is not the voice of the people in this case the very voice of God?

There has been enough of halting between two opinions. Even while the Spanish fiction has been steadily approaching America, despite Mr. Phelps' assurances of Spain's distinguished consideration for us. Let us end the present suspense as soon as possible, war or no war. It is damaging our nation's prosperity; it is becoming intolerable. Let us quit making of ourselves a laughing stock for the nations of continental Europe—those most potent, grave, and reverend seigneurs, who upheld the Duke of Orleans' international law about which Mr. Phelps is eloquent, but who trample it under foot when they deprived Japan of the fruits of her victory over China and forthwith took part possession of China themselves. Do we propose, by our treatment of the present crisis, to encourage an attempt at some similar exploitation of this continent, if the war gods of the future should wish to combine for such a purpose?

Let us leave the decision where it must always finally be left, to the conscience of the American people, by representatives in Congress assembled. The voice of the people is the voice of God. It will decide without any mistake.

Hungarian Club Banquet.

The Hungarian club of Chicago will give a banquet in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Hungarian revolution and the adoption of the constitution at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, April 17, at the clubhouse, 1256 Michigan avenue. Dancing will follow the banquet.

TO CHECK THE CZAR.

Balfour Explains England's Purpose in the East.

SAYS RUSSIA HAS ERRED.

Believes Germany Will Side with Great Britain.

WHITE RULER IS INSINCERE.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The promised statement by Arthur J. Balfour, government leader and Acting Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons today on the Eastern question was a profound disappointment. The House was crowded, and every embassy except the Russian represented in the diplomatic gallery, including Ambassador Hay and Secretary of Legation Ridgely Carter. Mr. Balfour's announcement was as feeble in manner as in matter, and it was received with marked coolness by the supporters of the government.

They listened with unconcealed humiliation to the long tale of Russian diplomatic triumphs, unrelieved by a single substantial advantage obtained by England. The fact that Balfour's tone in speaking of Russia was consistently hostile, showing a deep sense of injury and apprehension of future aggression, only accentuated the weakness of the British government in making no adequate counter move to the occupation of Port Arthur and Ta-hein-Wan. Sir Charles Dilke put the case in a nutshell when he said:

Not a Valuable Port.

"This policy of leasing Wei-Hai-Wei was adopted only last Wednesday to throw dust in the eyes of the public and satisfy the critics of the government in the ministerial press. Wei-Hai-Wei is valueless unless garrisoned and fortified, and Mr. Curzon never answered my question whether the government proposes to garrison and fortify it. As to the assurances of China in relation to the Yang-tse Valley, they are equally illusory, as the valley has no frontage and could not be defended if Russia chose to descend upon it."

The important feature of Balfour's statement, considered by politicians to indicate possible future developments, was his appeal to the commercial nations of the world—the United States, France, and Germany—to join in with England to prevent Russia from absorbing the Chinese trade; but the belief is universal that the government, so far from being rehabilitated, has been still further seriously weakened by Balfour's general outline of its far Eastern policy.

Mr. Balfour Explains.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, April 5.—The House of Commons was crowded today with people anxious to hear the statement of Mr. Balfour, acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the situation in the far East.

Mr. Balfour enumerated the concessions obtained by Great Britain—namely: That the region of the Yang-tse Kiang should not be alienated by any foreign power; that the successor of Sir Robert Hart as director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs is to be an Englishman; and that access to the inland waters is to be had by ships of all nations.

A fourth concession, Mr. Balfour continued, occurred only a day or two ago—namely: The opening of three new treaty portsTunning, Yochow, and Chin Wang. This, according to Mr. Balfour, was a considerable harvest for two months of negotiations.

Relative to the German acquisitions of railroads Mr. Balfour said that, wherever they were constructed, they must be a benefit to British commerce. He believed neither Germany nor Russia had any intention of depriving Great Britain of any of the treaty rights in China. Germany had given assurances that the country acquired by her will be open to the commerce of the whole world. The interests of Germany and Great Britain in China were identical, and he believed the two countries would be able to work hand in hand. Russia had also given assurances, but he was bound to admit that the form of those assurances had changed.

Direct Move Against Russia.

Touching upon Wei Hai Wei Mr. Balfour said that Russia having secured Port Arthur on the maritime approach to Pekin Great Britain had secured Wei Hai Wei to balance matters. The speaker explained that had Russia confined herself to obtaining an ice-free commercial port as a terminus for her railroad, no complaint would have been made. But, unfortunately, Russia determined to obtain control of Port Aruthur, which was not and could not be made a commercial port. As soon as Great Britain heard of the negotiations she laid her views clearly before Russia and expressed her sense of the evil they were bringing upon China. Continuing Mr. Balfour said:

"We offered, if they would abstain from taking Port Arthur, to ourselves give a corresponding pledge to take no port on the Gulf of Pe Chi Li. But our offer was not accepted, and so, on March 29, we informed Russia that we would hold ourselves free to take the necessary steps to safeguard our interests, and Great Britain has since obtained a lease of Wei Hai Wei on the same terms as those by which Russia secured Port Arthur.

"Wei Hai Wei is the only port on the Gulf of Pe Chi Li which might balance the possession of Port Arthur. While Port Arthur stronger the accommodation at Wei Hai Wei is inestimably greater, and by taking Wei Hai Wei under our protection we prevent the Gulf of Pe Chi Li from falling under the maritime control of one power and thus defend our interests."

Relative to the security of the future, Mr. Balfour said it could not be denied that the indications were that China might collapse, and, with further decay, fragments might be snapped up by various powers. But it would be a mistake to allow Great Britain's policy to be governed by remote contingencies, adding:

"We desire to maintain the integrity of China so far as possible, but it must be recollected that the future will probably have strange surprises in store."

Again He Criticises Russia.

Mr. Balfour also said the government thought Russia had pursued an unfortunate course in taking Port Arthur, which, as Russia herself said, in 1895, when Japan proposed to occupy it, would, in the hands of any foreign power, constitute a menace to the capital of China. In conclusion he said:

"The balance of power in the far East may be very different when the disintegration of China has occurred. The time may come when the great powers will say that China shall not fall into the hands of any one power, and to embark now upon a difficult and costly enterprise in order to ward off a remote and doubtful danger would be political folly. Her Majesty's government asks the country to indorse this policy with more confidence, because we know that Great Britain has the sympathy of the great commercial community throughout the world.

"I believe the time may come when the great commercial powers will join in an alliance to prevent China falling a prey to any exclusive influence, and I am convinced that Great Britain, by continuing her present unselfish policy of opening to all what she secures for herself, will build up in Europe, not less than in America, a body of public international opinion which will be more powerful than any hasty action Great Britain might take at the present moment."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House, replied to Mr. Balfour.

He spoke satirically of the policy of the "open door," and asked the reason for the change of policy. He said the treaty of Tien Tsin gave British ships the right to use any port in China, and he expressed the desire to know specifically whether that right was to be infringed.

Continuing, the Liberal leader asked for an explanation of the "remarkable change of policy on the part of the government" in taking a lease of Wei Hai Wei and setting up a rival port with rival interests. He added that a military occupation of part of China might be necessary but it could not be expedient, and it was impossible to believe that the occupation would be confined to the present modest limits.

The Liberal leader concluded with calling for information regarding the intentions of Russia, Germany, and France, and as to the relations between Great Britain and Japan in view of the former's lease of Wei Hai Wei.

Yokohama, April 5.—Great Britain's act in regard to Wei Hai Wei has caused a sensation here, and a large section of the press and public urges the government to adopt an active policy.

Protest from Japan.

Yokohama, April 5.—At an important meeting of members of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Japanese Parliament today a resolution was adopted calling upon the Cabinet to protest against the action of Russia and Germany on the same grounds as those upon which Japan's withdrawal from the Liao-Tong Peninsula was demanded. It was also resolved to call upon the government to take the steps necessary to enforce the protest. The feeling against the Cabinet's policy of inaction is growing strongly.

SAILORS MAY WEAR THE GREEN.

Irish Leaders in the English House Secure a Mitigation of Pilkington's Sentence.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—William Redmond, M. P., who was suspended from sitting in the House of Commons yesterday for protesting against the punishment of Naval Seaman Pilkington for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's day, resumed his place this afternoon. A motion respecting Pilkington's case was put to the First Lord and of the Admiralty by James Xavier O'Brien, Dillonite, who was himself sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered for participation in the Fenian rising, but was respited. Redmond said:

"I am well satisfied with the result of the protest we made in Pilkington's case, for this evening the First Lord completely changed his attitude and announced a substantial mitigation of Pilkington's sentence. For years the Irish members denounced the action of the military authorities in refusing to permit the Irish soldiers in the British army to wear shamrock, and the St. Patrick's day just passed was the first on record that no Irish soldier was punished for displaying the patriotic emblem.

"We have now done for the Irish sailors in the British navy what has already been accorded the Irish soldiers."

IS A STORK IN HIS MADNESS.

King Otto of Bavaria Becomes Violent Again and It Is Feared He Is Dying.

Munich, April 5.—The condition of the insane King Otto of Bavaria has suddenly become worse, and it is feared that he is dying. The improvement in his mental condition was so marked a year ago, that a proposal that he declare his reign closed and to crown Prince Luitpold, the Regent, as King of Bavaria was definitely abandoned.

Within the last three months he has relapsed into his old violent state; and his most dangerous illusion, that of being a stork and able to fly, has again possessed him. He smokes cigarets immoderately, and displays an inordinate appetite for candles. It requires the constant attention of his attendants to prevent him going naked. He jumps about like an animal on all fours, and insists on taking his food off the floor.

The windows of the place where he is confined are built up to prevent a gleam of light, which the mad King hates.

RUMOR SAYS DREYFUS IS DEAD.

Colonial Office Neither Confirms Nor Denies the Report, Saying It Has No Information.

Paris, April 5.—A rumor was current here today that Alfred Dreyfus, the former Captain of artillery who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for betraying important military secrets to a foreign power, is dead. He was undergoing imprisonment on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. The Colonial office, however, has no information on the subject.

BRITISH WHIP THE DERVISHES.

Two Hundred Tribesmen Fall in a Brush Lasting Over an Hour.

Abadar Camp, South of the Atbara, Nubia, April 5.—A reconnoissance in force, with cavalry, artillery, and two Egyptian battalions to the camp of Mahmoud Pasha, this morning brought the enemy out in force. The fighting lasted from 9 until half-past 10. The British loss was six killed and ten wounded. The dervishes lost about 200.

Cartoonists Stay in Prison.

Leipzig, April 5.—The High Court of Justice has refused the appeals for a revision of the lese majesty sentences imposed upon Herr Trojan, editor of the Kladderadatsch, who was sentenced in January to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for cartooning Emperor William, and Dr. Hoffman, the chief editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten, sentenced on the same charge, as a result of the disclosures of state secrets which Prince Bismarck made late in 1896 in that paper, which was regarded as the ex-Chancellor's personal organ.

Danish Radicals Win.

Copenhagen, April 5.—The triennal elections for the Lower House of the Danish Parliament have resulted in a clear majority of thirteen for the Radical Left.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

NICHOLS IS NOW AT BAY.

FORMER CHICAGO SOCIETY AND CLUB MAN UNDER ARREST.

More than Five Years Ago, Just Before a $20,000 Shortage in His Accounts Was Found, Herbert G. Nichols Left Chicago and Has Been Hunted by Pinkerton Men Every Day Since—He Confesses to His Former Employer and Will Be Brought Home.

(Continued from first page.)

divulge yet, because of implicating certain persons.

Police Get a Tip.

The police had a tip a few days ago that Nichols was in New York, and have been on the lookout ever since. The case was put in the hands of Captain Albertson, who sent for two Chicago detectives who knew Nichols. They thought he would naturally go to Wall street. Yesterday a Chicago detective ran plump into him as he was entering Wall street. He feared to arrest him then, but shadowed him and found where he was living up-town. He was shadowed last night and was arrested today just as he was going into Wall street.

One of the detectives went up to him and said, "How do you do, Mr. Nichols?" and said he was under arrest. Nichols said some mistake had been made. But when he was taken to the station he admitted his identity and acknowledged knowing his employer, who identified him.

When he met his former employer Nichols broke down, his breast heaved, tears started in his eyes. "I have done wrong," he said in a broken voice. "I have done wrong, but I have suffered for it. No man knows what I have endured for the last five years. But God knows it has been something terrible, terrible. For months I could not sleep, and if I did fall asleep I woke up with a frightful nightmare."

Then he described how he had falsified the firm's books; how he began to speculate in a small way, lost, stole, lost—told the same old shameful story.

He said he would return to Chicago without a requisition.

NICHOLS' CAREER IN CHICAGO.

Henry W. King Tells of His Former Employe's Crime—High Flyer and Good Dresser.

Henry W. King, head of the firm of H. W. King & Co., clothing manufacturers, of this city, was informed by telegraph yesterday of the arrest of H. G. Nichols in New York on the charge of embezzlement. Mr. King said last night that Nichols disappeared about five years ago and that an examination of his accounts showed a shortage of from $15,000 to $20,000. Nichols had been in the employ of the firm for ten years as a bookkeeper and had the entire confidence of his employers.

The embezzlement is alleged to have been effected through falsification of the accounts. When Nichols disappeared it was thought he went to Canada. Detectives have been trying to trace him ever since he went away, but nothing was heard of him here until the telegram came to Mr. King yesterday. No information was received that any of the missing money has been recovered.

Nichols is 45 years old and unmarried. Mr. King said he was not aware that Nichols had any gambling, speculative, or other questionable habits, and he was at a loss to account for the bookkeeper's actions, as he had a good position with the firm.

Nichols will be brought back to Chicago and prosecuted.

Nichols some years ago was one of the best known men about town in Chicago. He was a leader in the old Owl club set, which comprised all the wealthy young men of the city in its list, and among his intimates were John Parmlee, Harry Milligan, Charles Stiles, and others of the same social set. Nichols succeeded Stiles as Secretary of the Owl club after the latter was shot and killed by Madeleine Sturiata in the Palmer House. He and his associates could be found every night in the rooms of the club in the McVicker's Theater Building.

Nichols in those days deserved the reputation of Berry Wall and J. Waldere Kirk, as he was known as "the best dressed man in Chicago." He was extremely careful of his personal appearance and was sure to attract attention whenever seen, the more so as he wore a pointed Spanish beard, then a great novelty in this city.

He was given to dogs also, and always had an entry in the bench shows—in fact, was one of the promoters of the Mascoutah Kennel club. He had a Great Dane which took numerous prizes and was famous all over the Western country.

Nichols' disappearance was a great surprise to all who knew him. While he lived well, still he was a bachelor with a good salary and was always thought to live within his income. After he had gone, however, it was discovered he had expenses which even his intimate friends knew nothing of and which accounted for his embezzlement of the funds of his employers.

OBERLIN FINANCIALLY SOUND.

Ohio College Makes Up the Deficit and Will Continue in the Old Channels.

Oberlin, O., April 5.—[Special.]—The report that Oberlin College is in financial straits and that a discontinuation of work is contemplated is without foundation. The rumor probably started from the recent announcement of a deficit in the running expenses for the last year and a consequent rise in the tuition. The deficit was made up at once and there has never been a suggestion of even a cut-

Scourge
f Mankind.

y of Six Annually
ne of Its Members
n the Altar

CE TO CONSUMPTION.

ad Disease Be Eradicated?

physician, Nathan Nutting, Estimating the number of family at six, every family members on the altar as a t scourge of mankind, con- en, continuing, he made the ing admission: "In spite of efforts of medical men, no t been made toward eradi- dful disease." What better this is necessary to prove methods of treatment were only does this hold good in ut in the treatment of ca- s, coughs, colds, pneumonia ine-tenths of the victims of e recruited); stomach medi- ouches, and atomizers have ueless, for it can be readily if those diseases were con- ption could not continue to nds of lives annually. Is cure for consumption? Until edical profession have con- ere was none, and for this ption, being a germ disease, e located in the air cells of e moisture of any kind is not nter, the absurdity of trying n by liquid medicines in the s, douches, atomizers, or is apparent. By inhalation be reached, and a dry air sufficient power to kill the isease has only recently been the discovery of Hyomei a has taken place in the minds as regards the possibility of ption. Thousands of doctors and many, many cases have t while they are not ready to omei as a positive cure for ll claim that in the treatment onchitis, and asthma, the re- k, sure, and permanent, and olds, and croup cannot exist is used. If this be true then ant step has been taken to- dication of consumption, and ers of Hyomei now guarantee sufferers from these diseases sitancy test its efficacy, know- money will be refunded if ceive relief.

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that destroys the soft- woolen will destroy the softness of the skin. Be sure of that. No matter how much a soap costs, if it shrinks wool it isn't fit for the toilet. The best soap for all uses is the soap that won't shrink wool.

I WISH MINE HAD

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IT SWINGS.
ap is an excellent article, and as will be benefited by using it."
L. BARKER, Treas. Nat'l W.C.T.U.

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ALL CHICAGO TAKES IT

Paine's Celery Compound the One Spring Remedy Used in Careful Chicago Homes.

Testimonials Given by Prominent Men Showing What the Remedy Discovered by Professor Phelps Is Able to Accomplish.

Thousands Have Been Cured by Paine's Celery Compound, Who Thought Their Cases Hopeless Before They Tried It.

Spring, When the Blood Is Disordered, the Best Time to Try the Efficacy of the Remedy.

The testimony to the curative power of Paine's celery compound given by the following reliable people was voluntarily offered, and a like record of cures has been gathered from other sections of the country. Wherever the compound is sold and used it restores health and saves lives, and wherever inquiry is made there are found plenty of people ready and anxious to tell all the world of the wonderfully efficient remedy that gave them hope and the joy of healthy living. It cleanses the system of the cause of disease. It enables them to perform their functions in a proper manner, and stands as a bar to any disease. It drives out the poisons which are secreted in the body after the long winter's inactivity.

Thousands of lives have been saved by its use. It is the protector of homes. It is a boon to persons in sedentary life, it is a blessing to those whose occupation is arduous.

When the nerves are racked, or the brain fagged out, or the blood impoverished, or the system run down by overwork or violation of the laws of health through any cause whatsoever, Paine's celery compound has time and again proven its great curative properties, and has established for itself an international reputation. By virtue of the fact that it is a powerful nerve strengthener and blood purifier, it cannot fail to absolutely cure the minor ills that find their source in weak nerves and impure blood.

Could the testimony from people located in every section of the country who have been cured by Paine's celery compound be presented in print it would require months to read them all.

The people of Chicago whose opinions the reading public seeks on all questions of the day take it. Their signatures show that they mean what they say:

DANIEL P. SHAW.

HIS RHEUMATISM CURED.

The Great Spring Remedy Cured This Painful Affliction.

Mr. Daniel Prescott Shaw is a native of New Hampshire. In 1885 he organized one of the greatest laundry companies in the west and was its general manager. Mr. Shaw is now conducting his own immense laundrying establishment at Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street. The success of the various enterprises with which he has been connected is due in no small measure to his individual efforts, and in all business transactions his integrity and honor are above question. His life has been one of energy and great business activity, and his close application, enterprise and progressiveness have enabled him to overcome the difficulties in his path and steadily work his way upward. Mr. Shaw is a loyal Knight of Apollo Commandery of Chicago, and for thirteen years has been identified with the Masonic fraternity. Regarding his use of Paine's Celery Compound and its effect upon him, he writes as follows:

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Gentlemen:—I have used your Paine's Celery Compound with the best results. About a year ago I was seized with a violent attack of rheumatism, and while I was not completely prostrated, I found it almost impossible to get around and attend to my business duties. As soon as the first symptoms of this painful affliction became manifest I procured a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and it was but a few days of its use that gave me great relief. I continued taking your remedy for several weeks to make sure of a positive cure. When I had finished taking the compound, I was not only rid of the rheumatism but my system was strengthened and my general health better than at any previous time. Paine's Celery Compound has also been used by members of my family for various complaints, deriving the same beneficial results as myself. Through my experience with your valuable remedy, I have found it a remedial agent well worthy of being always kept on hand for emergency cases, for I believe that it has no superior as a general spring remedy and nerve builder. Very truly yours,

D. P. SHAW,
Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av.
Chicago, Feb. 13, 1898.

HIS NERVES MADE STRONG.

Well-Known Hotel Proprietor Utters Warm Words of Praise.

No man in Illinois is better known than Colonel William S. Eden, proprietor of the famous Great Northern Hotel of this city. Day after day, night after night, Colonel Eden is to found in his hostelry. His personal attention is given to all the immense business connected with that great institution. No guest ever has to ask for Colonel Eden in vain. At no hour of the day or night is he inaccessible. A man whose nerves are not of iron could not long endure the strain of looking after such a vast business. Recreation to him is practically unknown. He is a colonel on the personal staff of Governor Tanner. He has not had a vacation for seven years. To such a man loss of nerves or lack of health means a serious complication. The arduous duties of his great enterprise would suffer beyond repair should he give up to ill health for an instant. Realizing fully that this is the case, Colonel Eden has always been more than ordinarily careful of his mode of life. But in spite of all precautions he began to realize that he was coming to a period when a purifying, nerve-strengthening and health-preserving remedy was necessary that he might be able to continue in his hard work uninterrupted and invigorated. Colonel Eden turned at once to Paine's celery compound. That it has done its work faithfully for him is evidenced in the following letter:

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.—Sirs: I am glad to place before you my tribute to the great powers of your compound. My work is hard. It is nerve-racking. The personal management of a great hotel is a strain that must tell on the system. I am compelled to be within call at all hours of the day and night, and nobody but a hotel man can fully realize and understand just what this means. I found that my sleep was being driven away from me. My temper was becoming irritable and the power of concentration was apparently becoming harder to summon. Lack of energy was apparent to me, and I confess that I was worried. Friends suggested that I use Paine's celery compound. I am glad I took the advice. I am now well, strong, in absolute control of my nerves, able to sleep, and feel

W. S. EDEN.

that I cannot speak too highly in praise of your remarkable remedy. Yours truly,

WILLIAM S. EDEN.

Chicago, Feb. 27, 1898

GEN. THOMAS ENDORSES IT.

Paine's Celery Compound Cured His Rheumatism.

General Horace H. Thomas, who has recently been appointed appraiser of the port of Chicago, has been a conspicuous figure in the city since 1850. Thirty-nine years ago General Thomas came to Chicago from Vermont and entered upon the practice of law. At the outbreak of the civil war he took a place in the war department at Washington. In 1863 he went to the front as assistant adjutant general of the Army of the Ohio. His war record is full of acts of bravery. He came out of the army a brigadier general. At the close of the war he returned to Chicago, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to the state legislature in 1878. During the session of 1881 he was speaker of the house, and later served in the state senate. President Harrison appointed him to a responsible position in the postoffice under Colonel James A. Sexton. He writes to the proprietors of Paine's celery compound in the manner following:

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Gentlemen:—In season and out of season I have experienced the same uniformity in the beneficial results in the taking of your Paine's celery compound. Two years ago I had a slight attack of rheumatic pains in the lower limbs, and, though they were of the most incipient and almost harmless character, I decided to check their progress. This I did through the use of two bottles of your compound, which eliminated all pain, and restored my limbs to their normal condition. I attribute this attack of incipient rheumatism to exposure to the most terrible weather, and, while I had experienced the same pains several times in my life, I have had not the slightest return of the trouble since I have used Paine's celery compound. I am to-day, I believe, as hale and hearty as any other man of my age in the country. Permit me to tender you my heartfelt thanks for the relief your remedy has given me. It is a medicine worthy of the confidence and patronage of the people. Very truly yours,

GEN. H. H. THOMAS.

Chicago, Ill., March 14, 1898.

GENERAL H. H. THOMAS.

GEO. MAYWOOD SCHLEIFFARTH

A Prominent German-American Whose Name Is Familiar in America and Europe.

The celebrated composer, George Maywood Schleiffarth, author of the opera of "Rosita" and the famous songs "Doris" and "Daughter of Officer Porter," sends the following letter in praise of Paine's celery compound:

Chicago, March 17, 1898.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co., Manufacturers Paine's celery compound. Gentlemen: While not seeking any newspaper notoriety, I believe that it is my duty to testify to the worth of Paine's celery compound as a relief for the ills of humanity. It is, in my opinion, based on practical test by myself and family, the world's greatest remedy. As a professional man, who, like many others, allowed my physical endurance and nerves to be sapped by overwork, I was restored to complete health by two bottles. At first I was prejudiced against its use, but found that Paine's celery compound saved doctor's bills and achieved all, if not better, results than the best of physician's attendance. I can recommend it to the world as the Good Samaritan of suffering humanity, particularly for nervous trouble or derangement of the system, superinduced by too much work. Your, etc.,

GEO. MAYWOOD SCHLEIFFARTH.

GEO. MAYWOOD SCHLEIFFARTH.

WILLIAM McKINLEY CURED.

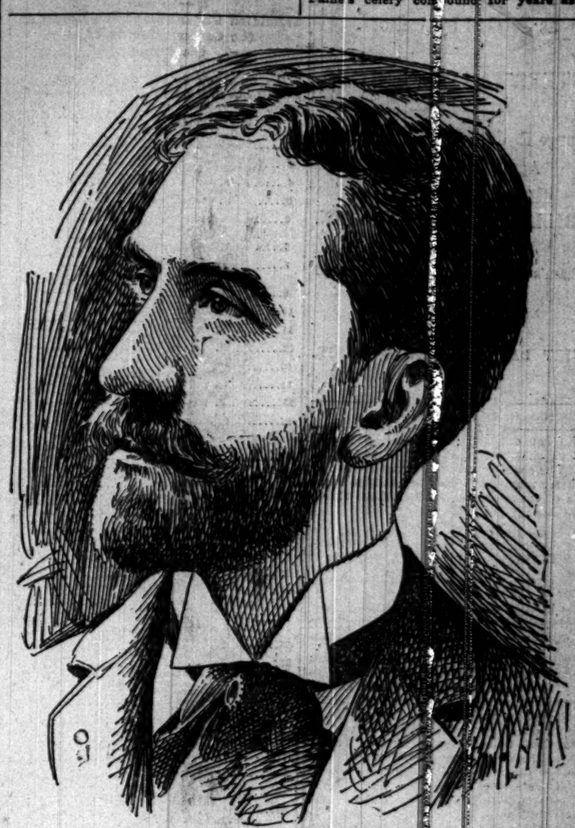
Finds Paine's Celery Compound an Invaluable Spring Medicine.

William McKinley, president of the McKinley Music Company, whose main office is at 307-309 Wabash avenue—branch office, 74 Fifth avenue, New York City—will need no introduction to thousands of people throughout the entire country, as he is personally known to the music trade in every section of the United States and Canada. He has for years been identified with the publishing of music and is the originator of the popular McKinley edition of 10-cent sheet music, which is unsurpassed by any edition published, irrespective of price. His vast experience in all branches of the sheet music business has given him extraordinary opportunities for knowing the needs of the retail trade. Mr. McKinley is, by marriage, a distant relative of General Phil Sheridan. The local offices of the McKinley Music Company are opposite the Auditorium, and the latter place being the republican national headquarters in the last presidential campaign, many complications arose out of the fact of the name McKinley being displayed on both sides of the street. Mr. McKinley was in constant receipt of telegrams and other correspondence intended for the national committee across the way. Nearly every day a group of country politicians waited on him, under the impression they were paying their respects to the distinguished man now President of these United States. Mr. McKinley has taken Paine's celery compound, and the favorable results he has experienced will be found to be of intense interest to every reader. He writes as follows:

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Dear Sirs:—For the past several years I have taken Paine's celery compound during the spring and have always found it a remarkable spring remedy. In my case it has never failed to correct all irregularities of the organs of the body and to tone up the system. I have always been afflicted during each spring with sluggishness of the liver and a feeling of lethargy arising from such a condition. Paine's celery compound never fails to cause activity of the liver, and cleanse the blood of all poisonous matter that is apt to accumulate during the winter. I regard your great spring remedy an inestimable blessing to all humanity. Trusting it will enjoy a long life of usefulness, I am, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Office of McKinley Music Company, 307-309 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1898.



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

RESTORED WEAKENED SYSTEM

Mr. Coles Finds Paine's Celery Compound a Great Spring Remedy.

Skilled mechanics have many hardships to undergo in their work little known to professional men. The man at the lathe, the forge master, the molder and the pattern worker, all have physical burdens attendant upon their work not understood by those who have not worked with muscle and brain at highest tension. The mechanic in the heat of the shop finds the approach of spring means to him weeks of lassitude, strange pains and comparative unfitness for work. He is out of tone with everything about him, irritated, and yet in many cases unable to explain the cause of his depression. Unless gifted with keen perceptions as to his physical condition he does not realize that springtime means a relaxation of his entire system and that his blood, muscle and sinew need a tonic. They must be braced to overcome the relaxation from the strain of winter.

Mr. George T. Coles, 6725 Morgan street, is forge master of the Link Belt Works at Thirty-ninth and Wallace streets. Mr. Coles is an Englishman, one of the first to construct in England the wooden bicycle. He is an experienced steel worker and one of the first mechanics in the city engaged in the construction of electrical machinery for the digging of coal. Mr. Coles has used Paine's celery compound for years as a restorative of the nerves. He writes in testimony of its merits as follows:

CHICAGO, March 3, 1898. Wells, Richardson Co. Dear Sirs:—Much of my work is in an atmosphere saturated with sulphur fumes. In the winter when windows and doors must be closed and the blowers work but imperfectly these fumes settle. They are inhaled by me and my men, fill the lungs and the stomach, and destroy the appetite and nerve power. I found each spring that I was without energy, and almost sick. Three years ago I began the use of Paine's celery compound in the latter part of February and took it until May. The following year and this year the same plan was pursued. I found the remedy all that it was claimed to be, and a little more. It has for me neutralized the deadly effects of sulphur breathed all winter, and given me at the season of the year I need it the most strength and courage. I have recommended it to men of my class of work—in steel and forging—as an invaluable remedy for building up a depleted system. Sincerely yours,

GEORGE T. COLES, 6725 Morgan street.

GEO. T. COLES.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes People Well.

FIAT OF THE POLLS.

Complexion of Next Council as Settled by Ballots.

VOTERS' LEAGUE GETS 19.

George E. Cole Calls It Triumph Against Allen Law.

M'GILLEN AND BEST BEATEN.

Upham's Defeat of Colvin Celebrated by Parade.

QUIET DAY AND FEW ARRESTS.

(Continued from first page.)

President Cole of the Municipal Voters' league said last night that the following could be counted upon to support compensation for municipal franchises and the interests of the people rather than those of corporations:

Ward.	Ward.
3. Charles Alling Jr.	24. Miles E. Barry.
4. Frank X. Cioldi.	25. James H. Hirsch.
6. Rudolph Hurt.	27. E. S. Kimbell.
17. James Walsh.	31. Elliott W. Sproul.
20. F. W. Alward.	32. Walter C. Nelson.
21. William Mangler.	34. Frank J. Bennett.
22. A. W. Maltby.	

Total Aldermanic vote 1896 (incomplete)..215,047
Total Aldermanic vote 1896.....203,642

Estimated increase.....11,405

Politically the new Council will stand: Democrats, 40; Republicans, 22; Independents, 6. Out of thirty-five members elected yesterday the Democrats secure 17, the Republicans 16, and the Independents 2. Of the victors 19 were officially indorsed by the Municipal Voters' league. All but one of these, Ernst F. Herrmann, were nominees of the two old parties. Ten of the league's indorsements were defeated.

President George E. Cole of the league confidently believed twenty-two would be elected. However, he is not at all disappointed over the result. In fact, he believes the election of John F. Neagle, Frank Oberndorf, Charles S. Brown, Robert Griffith, C. J. Boyd, and Joseph Badenoch is quite as much of a victory against the Allen law as that of any of the official league candidates. These men are all committed to the league's platform, and were recommended by its Executive committee to the voters of their respective wards. The reason they failed to get places in the league's list of first choices was, except in the case of Robert Griffith, the fact that their opponents were considered equally as desirable men. As to Griffith, there was no objection raised to him except that he was put forward by the Pease machine in the Twenty-fifth Ward, and for this reason the league exerted its influence in behalf of E. J. Piggott.

It will be seen, too, by studying the foregoing list that among the holdover members Mr. Cole pins faith to thirteen, who, added to the twenty-five won in yesterday's battle, he expects will stand solidly behind the Mayor in defense of the city against fifty-year franchises. That is thirty-eight against thirty. If the thirty-eight depended on should shrink to twenty-three that number even would be sufficient to sustain the Mayor's veto of bad ordinances.

Some of the Surprises.

A number of surprises came out when the ballots were counted and results announced. One of the greatest was reported from the Twelfth Ward, which went Democratic and will for the next year be represented in the Council by two Democratic Aldermen. The South and West Town Republican tickets failed to show the strength their campaign managers had led everybody to believe they would. Many reasons, easily discovered after the result was known, were given by these same managers last night for this result, especially in the South Town. There, it is said, Mr. Straus went down because of stay-at-home voters in the Third and Fourth Wards, and also because of misrepresentations all along as to what the Republican factions in the Sixth Ward were doing. While they made pretenses of working for the ticket, the returns show they must have cast their ballots in favor of Henry Stuckart.

While the heavy Republican wards, such as the Third, Fourth, and Twelfth, cast a comparatively light vote, at the same time the average for the entire city is somewhat in excess of what was expected it would be. In round numbers, the totals show that more than 215,000 citizens went to the polls and did their duty. This is estimated to be about 70 per cent of the registered vote of the city.

West Town Republican leaders declined to discuss the overwhelming defeat of their town ticket, further than to say that Timothy Ryan had been overwhelmingly with him. They asserted he sent letters to 8,000 small property-owners calling their attention to the treatment they received from him last year when he struck their assessments off the books and promising to do so again. Frank Amberg said he made the best fight he could and was not feeling so very badly over his defeat.

Upham Defeats Colvin.

In the Twenty-second Ward Fred W. Upham, the Republican candidate for Alderman, fully verified everything said of him during the campaign. His election by 715 majority over John H. Colvin was considered one of the greatest victories of the day, and the good people of the ward duly celebrated it last night with a street parade and fireworks. The east end of the ward turned out in fine shape, but he carried some of the precincts in the west end, Colvin's stronghold, and greatly reduced the Democratic majorities in others.

James Reardon, the only Bryan and Altgeld Democrat in the race, had just 280 friends when the returns from the Twenty-fourth Ward, where he ran for Alderman, came in.

One of the hottest fights of the campaign was made on Edward F. Cullerton in the Ninth Ward, yet when the ballots were counted they left no doubt that the struggle did not change the sentiment of enough voters to even make it a close race. Martin Best failed to endanger, as shown, the election of Alderman Gunther in the Second Ward.

For the most part the election passed off quietly. The weather, aside from being slightly chilly, was favorable, which accounts in part, at least, for the heavy vote. Instead of wholesale arrests in the First Ward, there were only one or two. But few, if any, of the illegally registered voters attempted to vote. The only assault of any consequence reported was made on Professor Hill, manager of Simeon Armstrong's campaign in the Nineteenth Ward. He was struck in the face by a Powers worker at one of the polling places. A policeman arrested the fellow and started towards the Maxwell Street Station with him, but did not go far until the thug was permitted to escape. The returns from the Nineteenth Ward show that Alderman Powers was re-elected by a largely increased majority.

Citizens' Party Work.

The result in the Twenty-first Ward indicates that John McGillen was not as strong with the people as he claimed to be. That is the only place where the Citizens' party made a good showing. Neither its fight on the Pease machine in the Twenty-fifth Ward nor in the Town of Lake View developed the strength reformers and independents up there contended it would. Mr. Grimth's vote shows that Mr. Piggott failed to split the so-called machine in that ward, and the Republican town ticket won by the usual majority.

Alderman Schlake defeated George M. Boyd in the Twenty-sixth Ward by a much larger majority than either side expected. Frank Oberndorf's election in the Seventeenth called forth congratulations from the Republicans. Thomas Carey succeeded in breaking up the close Democratic ring in the Twenty-ninth Ward. The fact that the Fifth will have two Republican Aldermen in the Council elicited as much comment as the Twelfth Ward with two Democrats.

All in all, party victories on Aldermanic candidates were about evenly divided. The Democrats, however, captured a majority of the best prizes in the town contests.

ALDERMANIC VOTES BY WARDS.

Tabulated Statement of the Result of the Contests for Seats in the Council.

The following figures give the vote for Aldermanic candidates in the various wards:

Ward.		
1	P. S. Reilly [R.]	1,156
	J. J. Coughlin [D.]	4,449
	D. D. Clemence [I.]	1,002
2	Martin Best [R.]	2,902
	C. F. Gunther [D.]	2,515
3	H. S. Pisch [R.]	2,805
	W. W. Sloan [D.]	1,970
4	W. E. Jackson [R.]	3,310
	W. Hanrahan [D.]	2,524
5	E. D. Connor [R.]	3,370
	James Daly [D.]	2,953
6	J. H. Butler [R.]	951
	Charles Martin [D.]	3,729
	J. J. St. Lawrence [Ind.]	351
7	N. T. Brenner [R.]	2,283
	Henry Fick [D.]	2,522
8	Frank Sevcik [R.]	941
	Edward Novak [D.]	2,407
	John Siman [Ind.]	1,639
9	W. J. Bennett [R.]	2,228
	E. F. Cullerton [D.]	4,188
10	A. W. Miller [R.]	6,149
	T. F. Dorman [D.]	2,105
11	R. K. Colson [R.]	3,338
	J. D. Gazzolo [D.]	2,414
12	A. F. Darrow [R.]	4,891
	J. C. Negele [D.]	4,961
13	B. W. Viers [R.]	2,086
	W. T. Maypole [D.]	4,270
14	A. W. Delfuss [R.]	4,578
	Joseph Grein [D.]	3,397
15	W. J. Rayner [R.]	4,019
	B. J. Mahoney [D.]	3,694
16	C. G. Johnson [R.], full term	3,142
	Stanley Kunz [D.]	3,936
	John Smulski [R.], to fill vacancy	3,263
	Henry Wenter [D.]	3,273
17	F. Oberndorf [R.]	1,722
	R. F. Shay [D.]	1,503
18	A. A. Rogers [R.]	3,236
	M. O. Conlon [D.]	3,776
19	John Powers [D.]	5,450
	Simeon Armstrong [I.]	2,219
20	W. F. Peavey [R.]	2,636
	C. S. Brown [D.]	2,088
21	N. M. Plotke [R.]	778
	John McGillen [D.]	1,906
	E. F. Herrmann [I.]	1,983
22	F. W. Upham [R.]	3,111
	J. H. Colvin [D.]	2,396
23	A. J. Olson [R.]	2,582
	J. C. Miller [D.]	2,904
24	G. V. Lauman [R.]	223
	C. M. Walker [D.]	5,271
	James Reardon [I.]	280
25	Robert Griffith [R.]	3,509
	A. O. Sexton [D.]	2,008
	T. Yesott [I.]	1,901
26	G. M. Boyd [R.]	2,869
	William Schlake [D.]	5,096
27	H. W. Butler [R.]	2,258
	S. F. Leachman [D.]	2,171
28	D. D. Ackerman [R.]	1,981
	John Bigane [D.]	1,885
	C. H. Rector [I.]	1,168
29	Charles Ingloth [R.]	1,681
	Robert Mulcahy [D.]	2,891
	Thomas Carey [I.]	3,328
30	Charles Knisely [R.]	3,197
	C. J. Boyd [D.]	5,279
31	Joseph Badenoch [R.]	3,060
	Ira Berna [D.]	2,918
32	William Mayor [R.]	3,319
	John L. Daube [D.]	1,971
33	Cyrus Howell [R.]	2,333
	Hugh Darcy [D.]	2,262
34	John B. Muth [R.]	4,862
	S. E. Cook [D.]	3,910

SUMMARY.

Republicans elected	16
Democrats elected	17
Independents elected	2

INTERVIEWS WITH LEADERS.

Mayor Harrison, Robert E. Burke, and George E. Cole Give Opinions on the Result.

All the politicians had something to feel grateful for when seen last night, but the Democrats were making more noise and claiming greater victories than their Republican friends.

Mayor Harrison said he was well pleased with the result, and thought it showed as plainly as anything could that the people were in favor of good government, and would support clean men when they had a chance.

"It is a Democratic victory all along the line," said Robert E. Burke. "I do not care to discuss the defeat of Mr. Colvin in my ward. We did all in our power to elect him, and he knows it. The fact that he could not get out today because of sickness probably lost him some votes."

"This election marks the downfall of Charles T. Yerkes as the dominant force in the City Council," said George E. Cole, President of the Municipal Voters' league. "Its results mean his elimination as a factor in our municipal affairs. They mean he never again will be the factor he has been in Chicago life. This election assures the people of Chicago that there will be a business administration of city affairs. The Council committees will be reorganized on anti-gang lines. For the next two years, at least, a man can do business with the City Council on the same terms as with bank directors."

"The people have won the first fight on the Allen law. We have locked the stable door before the horse was stolen. The fight can now be carried into the Legislature, and the election of legislators pledged to repeal the Allen law will be of some value to the people of Chicago."

"We feel especially gratified at the victory of Herrmann in the Twenty-first Ward. We feel he won really the greatest victory of any one of the tickets, inasmuch as he was an independent, considering the character of the opposition there was to him.

"Upham also won a splendid victory, being opposed to John H. Colvin, one of the strongest men of the opposition crowd. Darcy's victory is also a source of great gratification. Upham is a natural leader and he will be heard from. I am informed that he visited every voter in the Twenty-second Ward west of Wells street in his brief two weeks' campaign and that he made friends by the hundred every day.

"The next Council will contain thirty-seven to forty-one men who can be counted upon to stand up for the rights of the people. In addition to the twenty-four elected today thirteen holdover members of the Council have clean records. There are others who stand somewhat on the dividing line, perhaps, and I think it is safe to say forty-one members will vote for compensation for city franchises.

"The Municipal Voters' league has done the work it started out to do. If the primary election law accomplishes what its friends hope for there will not be the same need for an outside organization. Chicago politics will never sink to as low a level as in the past."

Senator John Morrison said that the Republicans of the West Town undertook to elect a town ticket knowing the odds were against them.

"We had great difficulty getting a business-man of high reputation to take the nomination," he went on, "and then the time in which we had to make an effective campaign was entirely too short."

JOY IN THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Two Bands Help Celebrate Fred W. Upham's Victory—Leaders Discuss the Result.

Twenty-second Ward Republicans started out last evening to burn the red fire and set off the pyrotechnics which were to have been used on Monday but postponed on account of the chilly weather. Two bands were secured. One assembled at 508 North Clark street, the Republican headquarters, and the other at 811 Larrabee street. A procession started from the former toward the latter place at 7:30 p. m. with John M. Harlan at the head. All the important streets in the ward were included in the line of march. Bonfires were lighted in many places.

Fred W. Upham was greatly pleased at the demonstration and at the size of his majority. He gave the credit to the Republican organization under the leadership of Fred A. Busse and John M. Harlan.

"This headquarters sent out 70,000 pieces of mail," he said. "The organization has conducted a splendid fight. I have put in practically my entire time during the last week and two-thirds of it every day since I was nominated. My opponent has been in the race four years. He knows as many people personally as I did not know when the campaign opened. He has never ceased in his efforts to break into the Council since he was first defeated. This campaign has cost him or somebody else in his behalf $15,000.

"As for himself, all I wish to say is that I shall be consistently for the people against all private interests in conflict with the people's interest."

John M. Harlan said he felt more delighted than if he had been a candidate himself. He declared he had predicted Colvin would not get 2,200 votes and that Upham would double his own majority two years ago, and both predictions were substantially verified.

The news of Herrmann's election coming at the moment Mr. Harlan was expressing his delight over Upham's victory caused him to cut a pigeon wing for joy.

ROSE IS THE MAYOR.

Milwaukee Democrats and Populists Elect Him Easily.

MAJORITY IS ABOUT 8,000.

Victory for Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.

POLL BOOKS SEALS BROKEN.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.—The municipal election which was held in this city today resulted in a landslide for the Democratic-Populist ticket, which was elected by a plurality of about 8,000.

David S. Rose will be the next Mayor; William Bollow, Treasurer; John R. Wolf, Controller; and Carl Runge, City Attorney.

Complete returns give Rose [Dem.-Pop.] 26,219; Geuder [Rep.], 18,207; Meister [Soc.-Dem.], 2,444. Plurality for Rose, 8,012.

It was a victory for municipal ownership of public utilities, that being the principal plank in the platform. The convention which nominated the successful candidates also indorsed the platform of the Chicago convention which nominated William J. Bryan, but the silver issue was not touched upon in the campaign.

The complexion of the new City Council will also be decidedly Democratic, being composed of twenty-eight Democrats and fourteen Republicans.

The Social Democracy, which put up a ticket for the first time in this country, polled about 2,500 votes out of a total registration of about 68,000, and the Social Labor ticket 300.

Municipal elections were held in nearly every city and town of Wisconsin today. The returns show that the Democrats were successful in a majority of the cities.

Madison elected C. E. Wheelan (Rep.) Mayor by a majority of thirteen, and Green Bay returned F. B. Desnoyers, non-partisan. There was no election for local offices at Oshkosh, the vote being on municipal ownership, which was lost by thirty-one votes. Neither did La Crosse have an election.

Democrats elected Mayors in Ashland, Black River Falls, Beaver Dam, Burlington, Chilton, Chippewa Falls, Columbus, Darlington, Elroy, Hartford, Jefferson, Ripon, Sparta, West Bend, Waukesha, and Watertown.

Republicans were successful in Appleton, Beloit, Cumberland, Durand, Marshfield, Monroe, Mauston, Merrill, Viroqua, and Edgerton.

License carried in Brodhead, Bayfield, Glenwood, and Lodi. No license won in Ellsworth and Grantsburg.

Charles Bardeen was elected Supreme Justice without opposition, and Judge Silverthorn was elected Circuit Judge of the Sixteenth District, having no opposition. In the Fourth Circuit the contest was between Michael Kirwan of Manitowoc and A. C. Prescott of Sheboygan, the returns pointing to the success of Kirwan.

RESULTS IN ILLINOIS TOWNS.

List of Places in the State Where Practically Straight Political Tickets Were Elected.

Republicans were victorious in the elections held in the following Illinois cities and towns yesterday:

Abingdon, Bloomington, Galesburg, Mount Vernon, Cerro Gordo, Mattoon, Assumption, Waukegan, Peoria, Tuscola, Belvidere, Harvard, Atlanta, Lewistown, Warren, Decatur, Arcola.

Democrats were victorious yesterday in the elections held in the following Illinois cities and towns:

Breese, Paris, Salem, Martinsville, Ottawa, Effingham, Newton, Braidwood, Pontiac, Carlyle, Cowden, Prospect, Carlinville, Rock Island, Charleston, Ramsey, Monticello.

ELECTION ROW IN KANKAKEE.

Poll Books Are Said to Have Been Disturbed by Persons Without Authority.

Kankakee, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—A scandal was created here tonight by the disturbance of tally sheets and poll books of the Kankakee Township election by persons who had no authority to interfere. The election went against the Republican machine owing to the bolting of anti-Curtis Republicans. The returns from the various wards were taken to the office of Town Clerk William R. Lewis, a defeated candidate. In the office were Len Small, J. Bert Miller, E. A. Jeffers, and other prominent machine men. The seals of the packets containing the poll books and tally sheets were cut, although the ballots were undisturbed.

A canvass of the returns had begun when an anti-Curtis faction leader, R. R. Smith, put in an appearance. He at once gave the alarm. The cry went up that the returns were being tampered with, and in an incredibly short space of time a shouting, furious crowd of Democrats and anti-machine Republicans filled the street in front of the clerk's office. A riot was averted by the police.

In several instances the contests over the offices were close. I. B. Hanna, Republican machine candidate for Supervisor, was defeated by 183 votes. Ernest Radeke, Democratic candidate for Assessor, was defeated by one ballot. Another Democrat was defeated by four. These Democrats had expected to contest.

While the fury of the crowd was at its highest the returns were resealed, and hustled into a safe and lights extinguished. Democrats have placed police in charge of the safe. Town Clerk Lewis does not deny that the seals were broken. He says he considered he had a right to canvass the returns.

WOMEN'S TICKET IS DEFEATED.

People of Uniontown, Kas., Express Preference for Men for the Local Offices.

Fort Scott, Kas., April 5.—[Special.]—At the city election in Uniontown, Kas., today the people chose between a men's and a women's ticket. The latter was headed by Mrs. Mary Kowants and every candidate, except those for Marshal and Street Commissioner, was a woman. Mrs. E. C. Julian ran for police judge and her husband ran for City Attorney on the opposite ticket. Mrs. Mollie Huff ran for Treasurer and Mesdames Christina Schubert, Josephine White, and M. E. Palm for the Council. The men's ticket was non-partisan and was elected.

Democratic Success in Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., April 5.—Towns and cities in eastern Missouri held elections today, but up to a late hour only a few of these had been heard from. Almost without exception the returns showed partial or total victories for the Democrats. Kirksville, Knobnoster, Bowling Green, Poplar Bluff, New Florence, Warrenton, and Wright City are the places in which the Democrats were successful. Lebanon reelected a Republican Mayor and that party carried most of the other offices. Local issues prevailed.

Kansas City Is Republican.

Kansas City, Mo., April 5.—[Special.]—The city election resulted in the success of almost the whole Republican ticket. The indication is that the Republican ticket has been elected by an average of about 1,500 majority. A hard fight was made upon Mayor Jones, who will run behind his ticket.

Scott Harrison, a nephew of ex-President Harrison, was a candidate for Treasurer and he leads the successful ticket.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

SORMA IN SARDOU'S PLAY.

GERMAN ACTRESS APPEARS AS CYPRIENNE IN "DIVORCONS."

Criticism of the Production of the Comedy at McVicker's Theater—How the Star Fulfilled the Requirements of the Role—Her Conception of the Parisienne—Strength of the Supporting Company—Mention of Some of the Other Performers.

The audience which assembled at McVicker's last night to see Agnes Sorma appear as Cyprienne in Sardou's "Divorçons" was most uncompromisingly German, which was rather disappointing in view of the fact that such an actress as Sorma comes to this country very seldom in a lifetime. There were valid reasons, however, why "Divorçons" should not attract a large English-speaking audience. The play is peculiarly French, to begin with, and many admirers of Rejane may have dreaded the comparison between Sorma and the French comedienne when they met on such unequal terms. Still as Rejane was never very widely patronized in this country, such fears can only have affected a few theater-goers. A better reason for the obvious want of interest upon the part of the regular attendants of the down-town theaters may be found in the fact that a more or less serious play is much easier to understand in a foreign language than a bright comedy like "Divorçons," which is chiefly amusing on account of the dialogue. A tragedian is generally appreciated in any language, but a comedian must play to an audience of his fellow countrymen. That is apparently the reason why Sarah Bernhardt has always been popular here, while Rejane and Coquelin have failed of a wide recognition. And it is also the reason why only Germans care to witness a German performance of "Divorçons."

Presentation of the Play.

It must be admitted of course that there was very little of the Parisian atmosphere about the play as presented at McVicker's last night, but it is impossible to see why any one should expect such an atmosphere. Any American company presenting the same play would be equally at fault if not more so, unless the play is adapted, as it has been, to American life and produced with American names and an American locality. But that is hardly producing "Divorçons" as Sardou wrote it—provided always that he did write it, a fact which is doubtful. It is perfectly fit, therefore, to argue that Agnes Sorma would be preferable in other characters than that of Cyprienne, but it is foolish to criticise the performance, as many did in New York, because Sorma is a German and speaks like one. The company have their failings in this respect, it is true, and the mounting of the play hardly suggests the gay background of Paris; even Sorma herself dresses in no way befitting a Frenchwoman; but these drawbacks only serve to emphasize the greatness of her art which can triumph over all difficulties.

In the beginning of the play Sorma does not show to the best advantage, and for a few moments one is apt to regret that she ever attempted the part. The whole plot turns upon the fact that Cyprienne thinks she is in love with Adhemar, and as the actress fails to convey any sense of such a passion to the audience the action of the piece seems to want a leading motive. This shortcoming must, however, be put down partly to the fact that Julius Strobl makes Adhemar a foolish and most unattractive person, so that Cyprienne's attachment to him is obviously the merest caprice.

Character of Adhemar.

Adhemar is certainly a regulation comic character, but he is intended to show a few signs of intelligence, unless the play is to degenerate from farce-comedy into pure farce. But as the second act proceeds Sorma regains her hold upon the audience, and the last scene with Prunelles, where Cyprienne begins to regret the coming separation, is excellently done. Here all the powers of the trained actress find full scope, and she passes with marvelous facility through all the moods that the most capricious woman can indulge in. In her absolute certainty of touch, and the marvelous rapidity of expression, which yet never obscures the main issue, Sorma surpasses any actress that memory can easily call to mind. There the sound training of the German school comes to view. The listener knows, if he cares to think about it, that this ease and rapidity comes from arduous study and constant practice, just as he knows that a Hofmann or a Paderewski must have labored so many hours a day to produce such extraordinary results. But in either case the years of toil never make themselves apparent, so perfect is the mastery of the artist over every branch of the art.

In the last act the supper scene was delightfully executed, and the exhilaration caused by the champagne—one can hardly call it intoxication—was assumed with perfect freedom from any coarseness. There are a very few occasions when Sorma seems not to have entirely rid herself of the proverbial heaviness of Teutonic methods. Just as, in "Nora," she does not execute the Tarantella with the necessary verve, so at the close of the second act last night her exit with Prunelles was boisterous rather than gay. Yet in the long supper scene, where the same boisterous hilarity might have been expected, she never for a moment exceeded the mark, and the whole act was carried out in the true spirit of comedy. The fact is, probably, that Sorma has the face and voice of a superb actress, but in figure she is lacking in distinction, and the deficiency becomes more apparent when she has to execute quick movements upon the stage. Still there are very few men or women who can jump about behind the footlights and still preserve their dignity; so that the exit in the second act may be pardoned upon general principles.

Today the "Doll's House" is repeated at the matinée, and "Divorçons" is played at night. Tomorrow night "The Sunken Bell" should attract a large audience.

STOCK COMPANY PLAYS COMEDY

"The Lottery of Love" Is Produced This Week at the Great Northern Theater.

The Great Northern stock company is presenting this week "The Lottery of Love," an eccentric comedy adapted from the French of Alexandre Bisson and Anthony Mars by Augustin Daly. The play itself requires no recommendation at this time, as it has been presented here by the Daly company. The performance on Monday night was creditable to all concerned, and especially so in regard to the setting of the piece—a matter which is often neglected in performances by stock companies. On the whole, the Great Northern company may be said to be offering an excellent entertainment when the prices are taken into consideration.

EAST GETS A SNOWY BLIZZARD.

A Mantle of White from Two to Five Inches Deep Covers New York and Philadelphia.

New York, April 5.—[Special.]—The Eastertide "blizzard" which struck this city this morning took the city unawares, like a hostile fleet, and obliterated the festive forerunners of spring in the parks. Incidentally it blighted the second event of the coaching season from the Waldorf-Astoria. Though it was viewed as an extraordinary manifestation, it by no means broke the April record for snow. The Weather bureau reported a snowfall for the day of two and one-half inches, but on April 12 of last year there were three inches of snow.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 5.—[Special.]—Very few people were prepared for an April blizzard and therefore when the dawn revealed the snowclad streets this morning every one, from the weather man down to the schoolboy, was surprised.

In the settled portions of the city the usual long line of people who, as a rule, walk to the business centers were absent. The streets and pavements were almost impassable, and the trolley cars did a "land office" business. In the rural districts the white mantle of snow covered the fields and vacant lots to a depth of from two to five inches. The weather was the one topic of conversation on all sides; it even relegated the prospect of war to the rear.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

HAS NEWS OF ANDREE

Former Mail-Carrier Says He Is Alive and on Land.

MESSAGE BY A PIGEON.

Possessor Refuses to Make Public the Contents.

STORY IS DISCREDITED.

Nanaimo, B. C., April 5.—Jack Carr, an ex-United States mail-carrier, arrived here tonight from St. Michael's, Alaska, via Dawson City. Carr claims to have a message from Andree, one of his carrier pigeons having been picked up. It is stated that the message says that Andree is alive and on land. Carr will not give out the message for publication. Several parties at Nanaimo claim to have seen the message and they say it is to all appearances authentic. Full credence is not given to the report here.

Victoria, B. C., April 5.—The news of the arrival of Jack Carr with advices from Balloonist Andree was telegraphed from Departure Bay upon the arrival of the steamer upon which Carr traveled from St. Michaels. No details were given beyond the fact that Carr had such advices, and nothing further is obtainable until the steamer arrives at Vancouver or Victoria, some time tonight."

Seattle, Wash., April 5.—[Special.]—William D. Wood, ex-Mayor of Seattle, saw Jack Carr at Dawson Feb. 18.

"I had heard the rumor about Andree," said Mr. Wood, "and I was told that it was based on a report that a pigeon or courier had reached St. Michael's from the explorer.

"Carr did not give any definite information, and I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report. Carr left Seattle late last August by the old steamer Eliza Anderson, which went to pieces at Dutch Harbor a few weeks ago. When it was discovered that the Anderson could not proceed through Bering Sea, Carr, with other passengers, went north by the W. K. Merwin, which, after many vicissitudes, entered the Yukon late in September, and at Nulato, more than 500 miles, Carr took a steamer up the river from St. Michael's, but by land.

"From this point he turned back to St. Michael's and left there on Thanksgiving day with advices from Colonel Randall, in command of the United States troops, and from the North American Transportation and Trading company and the Alaska Commercial company. So far as known he is the only man to push up the river after that date. Carr is notorious for the fake news he has brought out of Alaska."

Dispatches to THE TRIBUNE from various points in the Northwest, where Mr. Carr is well known, indicate that the story in that region is generally discredited.

SHOT TO DEATH IN HIS CELL.

Double Murder and a Lynching Serve to Enliven Election Day at Brownsville, Tex.

Brownsville, Tex., April 5.—[Special.]—Two killings and a lynching happened here within three-quarters of an hour today. Sam Cobb, a Deputy Sheriff, and his brother, Felipe Cobb, who was a constable, were shot down by Carlos Guillen. Guillen was wounded by Sam Cobb.

It seems that the latter was riding hastily from an election booth, having heard a row was in progress somewhere near, and that Constable Cobb and a policeman were rushing along after him on foot. At the corner of an alley Guillin sprang out and fired at Sam Cobb, who returned the fire. Both fell to the ground. Felipe Cobb then rushed up, and Guillin rose from the ground and shot him twice, killing him almost instantly. A young brother of Guillin appeared at the same moment and shot Felipe. Both Guillens were arrested, but the younger one escaped in the excitement.

A mob at once gathered, broke into the jail, and shot Carlos Guillen, killing him in his cell. The body was dragged into the street and the crowd was going to burn it, but cooler counsel prevailed, and the body was taken back to the jail.

The trouble grew out of a previous quarrel between Guillen and the Cobbs. Guillen was considered a desperate character. He was convicted of assault to murder at the last term of court, but appealed. He had been in numerous shooting scrapes.

CASH WAITS FOR PETER EGAN.

Heirs to an Englewood Estate Looking for a Brother to Whom $5,000 Is Due.

Members of the Egan family in Englewood are hunting for their brother, Peter Egan, who is supposed to be either in California or the Klondike. Over $5,000 is waiting in Chicago for him from the Postoffice department as pay for overtime work during five years' services as carrier in Chicago. The remainder is the missing man's share of the estate of Martin Egan, who died last June and left considerable property in Fifty-ninth street, near Dearborn.

The other heirs are Michael Egan, who was on the Chicago police force for twenty-four years, and is now retired; Mrs. Mary Ahern, 148 Fifty-ninth street, and Daniel Egan of Buffalo.

Peter Egan has been missing three years and was in St. Louis when last heard from.

Funeral of W. A. Olmsted.

Funeral services for the late W. A. Olmsted, one of the victims of the Wabash avenue fire, were held at the family residence, 5642 Madison avenue, yesterday. The Revs. H. C. Herring and E. C. Ray officiated. The honorary pallbearers were Judge H. V. Freeman and J. N. Barker. The active pallbearers were Henry H. Belfield, John Cole, E. C. Ware, David Lindsay, and W. C. Ott. Interment was at Oakwoods.

Malt-Nutrine

The Leading Malt Extract.

Malt-Nutrine is the only really great extract of malt offered on the market. Other so-called extracts being nothing better than strong black beer with a large percentage of alcohol and a very small one of extractive matter. Such extracts should not be given or recommended to convalescents or strength-seeking people, since their merits are all on the label and not in the bottle. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:
Aker, Josefa, 71; 1067 Winchester-av., April 4.
Calkins, Ella E., 32; 76 E. Van Buren-st., April 4.
Chumasero, Mary H., 64; 4755 Calumet-av., Apr. 4.
Chidden, Duncan, 6; 497 Crystal-st., April 4.
Conway, Merri, 36; 1016 Lowe-av., April 3.
Farrell, Peter, 62; 538 Wieland-st., April 3.
Grimm, Elizabeth, 63; Cook County Insane Asylum, April 3.
Grifig, Hugo F., 24; 4656 Wentworth-av., April 2.
Hatch, Sarah E., 45; Woman's Hospital, April 4.
Hailer, Katarline, 69; 1818 Claremont-av., April 2.
Johnson, Junius A., 9; 11840 Peoria-st., April 4.
Kennedy, John, 68; 4238 S. Wood-st., April 4.
Leider, Mary, 43; 3462 N. Clark-st., April 4.
McCaul, John P., 32; 305 E. Indiana-st., April 2.
Pierce, D. D., 80; 39 Fairfield-av., April 4.
Sarenstein, Moses, 66; 103 Hastings-st., April 3.
Shaw, Mrs. Bridget, 54; 1152 Wilcox-av., April 2.
Spielerfort, Peter, 51; 19 Frankfort-st., April 4.
Weisser, Peter, 39; 10 Union-st., April 2.
Winter, Adolph Jr., 8; 712 N. Halsted-st., April 3.

DEATHS.

BALL—Mrs. M. A. Ball, aged 89 years, April 5, at her home, 3259 La Salle-st. Funeral services at home. Interment at Graceland.

CLARK—At Highland Park, April 4 Sarah A., wife of Theodore M. Clark, daughter of John Middleton. Funeral 2:30 p. m. Wednesday, April 6, at Trinity Church.

ELLSBERRY—At her home, 5827 Indiana-av., April 4, 1898, Mrs. Ruth Crane Ellsberry, aged 41 years 11 months. Funeral notice hereafter. Cincinnati papers please copy.

HATCH—April 4, at 1817 Asbury-av., Evanston, Sarah E., wife of Burgess L. Hatch, aged 46 years. Funeral Thursday, April 7, at 2 p. m., in St. Mark's Church.

THE HUB
N. W. COR. STATE-ST. AND JACKSON-BD.

Rich Easter furnishings.

Neckwear—Gloves—Dress Shirts.

Things you positively must have to complete your Easter Sunday outfit. The very newest and choicest creations to be displayed here to-day at special low prices that are beyond competition.

200 dozen men's fine neckwear—
Made specially for Easter wear—in puffs, imperials, 4-in-hands and ascots—pure silks and satins—handsome effects—every tie a $1.00 value—our special price to-day and the rest of this week..... 50c

160 doz. men's fine dress gloves for Easter Sunday—
Fine pigskin, kid and dogskin—all new Easter colors and bright combinations—they usually sell for $1.50—but our special price for to-day and this week is only..... 98c

Men's fine dress shirts for Easter—
Open front and back—open back and coat styles—all lengths—best muslin—pure linen bosoms—hand-made buttonholes—extremely swell in every sense—they are the regular $1.50 kind—but our special price to-day and the rest of this week is only $1.00

DEATHS.

LOOMIS—Norman B. Loomis, suddenly, at 4:30 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer at the late residence, 3443 Vernon-av., Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Bennington, Vt., for burial.

LOY—Edward D. Loy, conductor on Calumet Terminal railway, received injuries while switching at Rose Island Monday afternoon, resulting in death, age 39 years. Funeral from late residence, 420 E. Oakley-av., Thursday, 11 a. m., by car via C. C. Ry. to Lake Villa. Milwaukee papers please copy.

McCLUER—Charles W., April 5, at his residence, 54 College-pl. Funeral Thursday, 1 p. m. Private.

MOON—At Muskegon, Mich., this morning at 3 o'clock, ex-Congressman J. W. Moon, father of Mrs. W. H. Dixon of this city. Funeral Thursday, April 7, at 2 p. m., from late residence.

MILLER—Emma Louise Miller, second daughter of Thomas Lincoln and Louise Miller (née Beardsbarch), at 5820 Ontario-st., Austin, April 5, aged 5 years 7 months. Funeral notice hereafter.

MUHLKE—Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at Deerfield, Ill., Charles G. Muhlke, aged 66 years 7 months. Funeral Thursday, April 7, at 1:30 p. m., at Evangelical Church, Deerfield, Ill.

NORRIS—April 4, 1898, at 1118 Lawndale-av., Chicago, Ill., Sarah A. Norris, aged 62 years, wife of Thomas Norris, City Freight Agent of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Funeral Wednesday at 2 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. W. A. Waterman, D. D. Funeral private. No flowers.

TURBHAUR—The funeral of our beloved son, Julius, will be held April 6, at 10 a. m., to Graceland Cemetery. Julius Turbhaur and family.

TOLLAKSON—Thore, member of the Central Mfg. Co., dear beloved husband of Mrs. Annie Tollakson and father of three beloved daughters, Mabel, Florence, and Pearl. Saturday, April 2, 1898, aged 53 years, 11 months, 10 days. Funeral from late residence, 3 Evanston-av., Wednesday, April 6, 1898

DEAD OR DESTITUTE.

One List Decreases and the Other Increases.

SHAWNEETOWN RELIEF.

Twelve Hundred People Are Homeless and Hungry.

BUT TWO STOVES AVAILABLE

Twenty-three Known to Be Drowned and Search Continues.

NO INTENTION TO REBUILD CITY.

Shawneetown, Ill., April 5.—[Special.]—Twenty-three persons are known to have been drowned in the flood which overwhelmed Shawneetown on Sunday night, but the disaster wrought by the inroads of the Ohio River is not confined to the list of dead.

Twelve hundred persons, many of them women and children, are dependent for their daily food on the relief supplies sent in from neighboring towns. They are housed in the hotel, school and court houses, and elevators and mills. Many are still in their houses where the second stories are above the flood. The rich and poor are alike in their helplessness, for all possessions in town are under water.

But two cooking stoves in the residence district are above water. Over 100 persons were compelled to spend all of last night shelterless. Crouched around big fires built on the levee they sat out the night in a pouring rain, which a sixty-five mile gale from the north made a cold sleet. Sickness among the flood sufferers is already rife, and with faces haggard with hunger and lack of sleep the unfortunates crowd around the relief officers clamoring for food. The supplies on hand today are barely sufficient for tomorrow's needs.

The death list has now reached the state of certainty. Many who were missed in the confusion of the first few hours and who were here searching for relatives and friends through the submerged city have been seen at the relief offices and their names checked off the list of the dead. A careful canvass of the population, as made by the representative of THE TRIBUNE today, gives the names of the dead as follows:

List of Known Dead.

CALLICOTT, WASHINGTON.
CALLICOTT, MRS. WASHINGTON.
CALLICOTT, brother of Washington Callicott.
CLAYTON, CHARLES SR.
CLAYTON, MRS. CHARLES.
CLAYTON, GERTRUDE, aged 7 years.
CLAYTON, JESSIE, aged 9 years.
CLAYTON, MYRTLE, aged 10 years.
CLAYTON, GRANT, aged 8 years.
DRAKE, MRS. FLORA.
GALLOWAY, MRS. RILEY.
GALLOWAY, MISS DORA.
GALLOWAY, MISS MARION.
HOLLIS, MRS. CHARLOTTE.
McALLISTER, MARY, colored.
McALLISTER, ELLEN, mother-in-law of Mary McAllister.
PHELAN, MRS. PAUL.
PHELAN, MISS MINNIE.
REINHOLT, CHARLES, 13 years of age.
REINHOLT, ANNIE, 10 years of age.
REINHOLT, EMILA, 8 years of age.
WELCH, NOAH.
WELCH, MRS. NOAH.

The general opinion is that the number of dead will reach thirty, as it is thought several strangers who were in town were drowned. There is no direct proof of this, however, and the list includes only the town's people who are known to be dead, and none is missing save those mentioned. Not one of the bodies has been recovered, and it is not likely that any will be until the waters subside, which will be in ten days or a fortnight.

A conservative estimate of the damage to property places the total loss to the town at $200,000. This is based upon the statement of Junius Rowan, supervisor, who is in a position to know.

Three squares are totally destroyed, nearly every house of them being swept away by the first rush of water. These squares are directly in front of the break in the levee. Trees were uprooted, telegraph poles lifted out of the ground, and the whole mass of débris carried on the torrent into the business portion of the town. Other houses were overturned by the water and some moved several hundred feet away.

Shawneetown is almost totally destroyed and the chances are that it will never be rebuilt. Twice before it was flooded, in 1883 and 1884, and now the citizens shake their heads when rebuilding is mentioned and say that "God never intended that place for a town site," and they will not tempt fate again.

Back from the levee extends a lake a mile and a half in length along the Ohio River and extending two miles back to the hills in the rear of the town. The water is from ten to sixteen feet deep and through the streets a great fleet of boats move about conveying relief to the miserable people herded into the second stories of the larger houses. Small steamers navigate the town as freely as on the broad Ohio and Venice is outdone in Shawneetown.

Difficulty of Relief Work.

The relief committee is having great trouble in aiding the unfortunates owing to the fact that the town is completely cut off from communication by water, which covers the surrounding country. The only approach is through Ridgway, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. Between this place and Cypress Junction the Wabash is running a heavy flood. The cars with provisions are run down to the water's edge and the material ferried over the river in boats to Cypress Junction. Wagons haul it from these points over the muddy roads to the edge of the flood, when boats carry it into the city. The process is necessarily slow, although the farmers are turning out in large numbers with teams and work day and night for the relief committee. Some help is coming down the river by steamer, which will alleviate the suffering to a great extent.

All the fatalities took place within five blocks of the break in the levee. The greatest damage to the houses was directly in front of the break in the square bounded by Main, Walnut, Second, and Third streets. There were seventy-five houses, and only three are now left standing. In the next square, occupied by thirty dwellings, only one is left. The third square is obliterated, and nothing but a few broken telegraph poles breaks the monotony of the dreary stretch of water. The district occupied the upper, middle, and lower wards.

Work of Heroism.

The moment of danger when the levee first burst brought out the greatest exhibition of courage. Chief among the roll of heroes are Lloyd Rowan, father of the Town Assessor, who saved thirty-two persons; Charles Welte, who is a good second to Mr. Rowan; Frank Robinson and Morris Collincott, who in one skiff took out of houses and trees sixty persons; and Cyrus Debus and James Vaughn, in another skiff, who saved nearly as many.

On Sunday evening a relief committee was organized, consisting of Charles Carroll, chairman; Carl Roedel, Aaron Mayer, Father Frederick Beuckman, and Mayor Carney. Headquarters are located at the Riverside Hotel, and the big wharfboat is used as a storehouse. People were sheltered in the large buildings last night as follows: Courthouse, 100; schoolhouse, 100; brick elevator, 75; upper mill, 20; ferryboat, 100. On Pool and Ferrigan Hills, in the rear of the town, tents and sheds were thrown hastily together, and many were taken there for shelter. Over 100 spent the night on the levee in the pouring rain. Many have not been able to get any sleep at all, and the exposure and hunger are sure to add many to the list of fatalities due directly to the flood. There is now about enough food on hand to last the sufferers over tomorrow. This includes the supplies brought in today. With 1,200 people dependent on the charity of their neighbors it takes an immense amount of food to supply them. The relief committee asks particularly for flour, bread, and meat, especially bacon. Coffee is also desired.

HIGH SCHOOL NINE WINS.

NORTHWESTERN BEATEN BY NORTH DIVISION.

Scholastics Pile Up Ten Runs While the Varsity Is Making Half That Number — Schlander for Evanston Proves Effective, Striking Out Nine Men—Michigan Scores Another Victory Over Bay City and Illinois Defeats Rock Island Team.

Nine high school lads from North Division came down on Sheppard Field yesterday and swept Captain Miller's Northwestern aggregation from their feet. The score was 10 to 5.

Northwestern came to bat first, and the crowd, all ready for a walkover, was utterly paralyzed to see the first three men go down in short order.

The high school men then took a turn, and five men rounded the diamond before their courses could be checked.

Hester, an aspirant for shortstop honors, made three large costly errors and was replaced by Mattison.

Muchesney and Schlauder, in the points, worked with a will, but their efforts were rewarded by large bunches of errors and miserable judgment by the men in the field.

Bennett at first played a game that would disgrace a grammar school team, and Saunders showed a lack of sleep and a tendency to be where the ball wasn't.

Aside from the battery, Chaddock was the only man who displayed any symptoms of baseball. The whole team forgot all they ever knew about batting, or else Meyer in a wonder. They were able to make but few hits, and they were promptly grabbed up by the high school men, who played like veterans from start to finish.

Northwestern has only three days more for practice before the game at Champaign, the opening of the College league, and as things look now the purple will get decidedly the worst of it.

It may be said for Northwestern that Stephens and Duffy will make a great difference in the work of the team, but it is a question if they can counterbalance a team that displays such a lack of ability as was shown yesterday.

North Division has never been a factor in the High School league, and with games tomorrow and Friday with the Austin and Evanston teams it is hoped Northwestern will be in better shape. The score:

Northwes'n.	R	B	P	A	E	North Div.	R	B	P	A	E
Mach'ney, c	0	1	9	1	0	Johnson, ss	2	0	0	0	2
Pamhorst, 1f	0	1	1	0	0	Hamilton, 3b	2	1	0	0	0
Bennett, 1b.	1	0	7	0	2	Purcell, ss.	2	0	0	1	0
Chad'ck, 2b	0	2	2	0	0	Rohan, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Saunders, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Schaub, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Hester, ss.	0	0	0	3	3	Booth, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Miller, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Cox, 1b.	1	0	10	1	0
Wilson, ss-cf	0	0	0	0	0	Warsaw, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Sch'der, p.	0	1	1	4	0	Meyer, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Hunter, cf.	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals.	5	5	21	8	5	Totals.	10	4	22	9	4

Northwestern	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5
North Division	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	2	—10

Two-base hit—Warner. Bases on balls—By Meyer, 4; by Schlander, 6. Struck out—By Meyer, 9; by Schlander, 9. Double play—Schlander-Saunderbeck. Passed balls—Machesney, 2; Warner, 1. Wild pitch—Meyer. Umpire—Tindill.

Illinois, 7; Rock Island, 6.

Champaign, Ill., April 5.—[Special.]—Illinois won another game from the Rock Island professionals this afternoon by the close score of 7 to 6. Both teams played a much better game, both at the bat and in the field, than the previous exhibitions, and, as a consequence, the afternoon's play was not lacking in excitement and interest. Musham made his first appearance in the box for the varsity, but the professionals made five of their six runs in the fourth inning while he was elated. Four bases on balls and a brace of rank infield errors let them within hailing distance of the varsity. After that, however, they were unable to get a man as far as second. Four hits and two passes to first gave Illinois five runs in the first. The latter was increased in the second and third, but after third both teams were invincible. Score:

Illinois.	R	B	P	A	E	Rock Island.	R	B	P	A	E
Fulton, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1	Wright, 3b.	1	3	1	1	0
Thornton, rf.	2	0	1	1	0	Lynch, ss.	2	0	2	4	1
Rhuler, ss.	1	1	1	0	0	Rhuler, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Johnston, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0	Strauss, rf.	0	3	1	0	0
Wernh'm, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Flaherty, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lotz, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Kyle, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Fleager, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	Warner, 2b.	1	0	1	0	0
Hazlitt, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0	Baker, c.	0	1	6	0	0
McCollum, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Young, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Fendon, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Albertson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Musham, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
McCollum, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals.	7	9	21	5	3	Totals.	6	11	21	9	1

Illinois	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	—7
Rock Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	—6

Two-base hits—Fleager, Shuler, Strauss. Struck out—Young, 3; Albertson, 3; Bubble Shuler—Haslett. Passed balls—McGill, Baker. Umpire—Royeden.

Michigan, 6; Bay City, 2.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 5.—[Special.]—The fourth game in the Michigan-Bay City series proved the most interesting seen here this year. The weather was cold but somewhat more favorable than that of yesterday. Nine innings were played and the varsity won, 6 to 2. Lehr's work in the box was commendable, though somewhat erratic. The coachers predict a brilliant future for him if he can gain better control. Thompson showed up fairly well as backstop. There were no sensational plays by either side. Score:

Michigan	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	*	R	H	E
Bay City	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	4

Batteries—Michigan, Lehr and Thompson; Bay City, Damuth and Sullivan. Umpire—Kimmund. Time—1:55.

Notes of the Boxers.

George Kirwan will in all probability have a chance to redeem himself at the next meeting given by the America Athletic association. Dr. M. E. Fine has obtained the signatures to articles of agreement calling for a meeting with his conqueror, "Chappie" Jones. All that is needed to consummate the match is the signature of the long-armed colored phenomenon from Memphis, and this, it is understood, will be forthcoming.

Another interesting "go" will be the meeting of Frank Bartley and "Shorty" Ahearn at 140 pounds. A comparison of their respective form can be had from their meeting with Jimmy Dewar, the hard hitting Scotchman. Bartley put it all over the sturdy Blacksmith, while Ahearn in three encounters was never in the least in the decision once, although he never appeared to let himself out in the full extent. The man from Binghamton will have some advantage in the matter of height, but both are shifty and clever, and a rattling go should result.

Keogh and McDonough, two heavyweights new to Chicago crowds, will make their appearance.

Jack Williams and Ted Foley, the Australian, have been matched to meet Saturday night at the Montello club.

HOFMANN WILL PLAY TODAY.

To Give a Pianoforte Recital at the Auditorium This Afternoon at 2:30 O'Clock.

A pianoforte recital will be given by Mr. Josef Hofmann at the Auditorium this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with the following program:

Sonate, Op. 31, No. 3 (E flat major).....Beethoven
Preludes, fis dur, es dur, C dur.....Chopin
Etude (G flat major).....Chopin
Sonate (E flat minor).....Chopin
Largo—Dangio movimento.
Scherzo—Marche funèbre.
Finale—(Winds over the grave).
Berceuse.....J. Hofman
Legends (studs for the left hand alone).....
Romance (C sharp minor).....Tschaikowsky
Magic Fire Spell (transcription).....Wagner
Contredanse (six numbers).....Rubinstein

Indian Paints His Russet Shoes.

One of the Delaware Indians who have been in Washington on business connected with the tribe called at the Capitol the other day for a pow-wow with Representative Curtis of Kansas. He wore a spectacular pair of shoes, which a few hours before were beautiful russets, purchased at a store uptown. Arraying himself in his newly acquired shoe leather, Poor Lo started out for the Capitol. He decided that the russet color was not to his liking, and, after due inquiry, perched himself on a bootblack's chair, where he insisted that nothing but the blackest polishing would do for his sandals. The bootblack protested, but the Indian got his shine, paid for it, and proceeded on his way. Passing a drug store where some painters were at work, he took a brush and daubed the shoes with a color to his taste. Then with blanket and feathers he proudly tramped on to make his Congressional call.—Washington Post.

Change Their Nationality.

Seven troupes of mandolin and guitar players, called Spanish students, and really Spaniards, were traveling in this country when the war talk began. They have all transformed themselves for professional purposes into Italians and Mexicans.

Fuel Expensive in North Dakota.

The fuel problem in North Dakota, where there is no wood and where coal freights range from $3 to $5 a ton, has been solved by the discovery of vast beds of lignite and improved methods of burning it, which will save the State $7,000,000 annually.

Lived a Century and a Quarter.

Oran, in Algeria, has a port health officer still in active service at the age of 125 years. His name is Tremouillet. He was born in 1771, was captured by Oran pirates in 1780, and has never left the town since.

SPEEDY DERBY COLT

Bannockburn Beats Fair Sprinters with Ease.

RACES AT LITTLE ROCK.

W. Overton Wins the Belle Meade Stakes at Nashville.

TWO VICTORIES FOR SCHORR.

Little Rock, Ark., April 5.—[Special.]—William A. McGuigan's Bannockburn, one of the most prominent Kentucky Derby candidates, made his initial appearance of the season here this afternoon in the fourth race, a sprint at five and a half furlongs. Giving away weight to three horses, all of more than fair selling plater class, the son of Hayden Edwards—Bettie Blaise won the race as he pleased, and thereby seems to confirm in a measure the good things that recently have been said of his work and condition.

Bannockburn carried 112 pounds, Morrison of course having the mount. Eleanor Holmes, who spreadeagled her field Friday, and who, like Bannockburn, is a 3-year-old, carried 94 pounds. Horseshoe Tobacco, a 4-year-old, who beat Laureate here the opening day, carried 109 pounds, and Utopia made her first appearance of the season with 103 pounds in the saddle.

Despite the disparity in weights, Bannockburn was a 3 to 5 favorite, Eleanor Holmes and Tobacco being about equal second choices. The latter went out and made the pace, followed by Eleanor Holmes, with Bannockburn trailing under a pull a length away. In the stretch the handsome black colt moved past the others at his leisure and won by a couple of lengths, Eleanor Holmes beating the others for place.

McGuigan cut loose a fair 2-year-old in the first race in Prince McClure, a son of the well-known racehorse Wadsworth. Gay Parisienne won her second purse of the meeting without difficulty. Summaries:

Weather clear. Track slow.
First race, ½ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10-1	Prince McClure, 98 (Weaver)	1	2½	2½	2½	1½
4-5	Dressler, 102 (Bloss)	2	1½	1½	1½	2½
2-1	Motive, 95 (T. Leigh)	3	3	3	3	3

Time, :51½. Treleven, and Pantheon finished as named. Start fair. Won driving. Second and third driving also. Dressler swerved badly in the stretch.

Second race, ⅝ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-5	Novel, 101 (Thompson)	3	2½	2½	2½	1½
6-5	Sp. Princess, 95 (Gormley)	2	1½	1½	1½	2½
4-1	Cuba Free, 99 (Clark)	1	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:19. Hano Belle, Sugar Foot, Ivory, Kruna, Shipman, and Valid finished as named. Start fair. Won driving. Second and third driving also. Crossier swerved badly in the stretch.

Second race, ⅝ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	Bonito, 91 (Clawson)	4	3½	3½	3½	1½
3-1	Refugee, 106 (H. Martin)	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
7-5	Myth, 108 (Thorpe)	3	2½	2½	2½	3

Time, 1:04⅘. Dr. Marks, Red Glenn, and Moocorito finished as named. Start good. Won in a hand drive by first three. Bonito outcanned the others. She met no obstacles. Refugee had bad luck. With Bonito's fortune he would have won. Myth ran his race. Marks did not. Moocorito was poorly ridden and cut off on first and stretch turns. Still, the race will not do at all.

Sixth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Fonsavannah, 97 (Claw'n)	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
11-5	Montgomery, 108 (H. Martin)	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1	Bellicoso, 111 (Thorpe)	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:14. Midlight, Zaza, Ed. II, St. Catline, and Hermoso finished as named. Start fair. The first four were ridden out. Fonsavannah ran above the mark. He was lucky and is fit. Montgomery and Bellicoso ran their races. Midlight has to be noted.

Oakland entries:

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Miss Rowena, 105 pounds; Miss Dividend, 105; Abina, 105; Emma Ley, 105; Chiboney, 107; Lizzie Dee, 107; Quirte, 107; Cyaro, 107; Castake, 109; Hardly, 109; Milkarin, 110; Al Moran, 110; Harneystone, 110.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Ben Brush, 100 pounds; Sea Spray, 102; Twinkle Twink, 103; Dayflight, 105; Tar and Tin, 105; Pierre, 108; Patti Cry, 108; Claudius, 105; Casper, 107; Gold Augusta, 105; Joe Terry, 106; Mascoro, 105; Earl Cochran, 111.

Third race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—1,000 pounds; Parasseuse, 106; Seventy, 107; Gold Scratch, 108; E. Come, 108; Santello, 108.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, 3-year-olds—San Venado, 102 pounds; Borgia, 102; Torsion, 107; Eddie Jones, 112.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Alvarado II, 102 pounds; Summertime, 103; San Marco, 105; Newsgatherer, 105; Wheel of Fortune, 108; Double Quick, 108; Grady, 111; Flashlight, 114.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Alma, 106 pounds; Florimel, 106; Claudiana, 106; Queen Safie, 106; Lost Girl, 106; Lone Princess, 106; Silver Stars, 109.

Death of Harry Benedict.

Harry McCall has received word of the death of Harry Benedict, Ed Geers' assistant in the training of the Hamlin string at Selma, Ala. Benedict was exercising American Belle, when the mare became frightened and ran away, throwing Benedict from the sulky and injuring him so he died in a short time. Selma is rather an unlucky place, apparently. It was there Fantasy met with a bad accident, and there that Nightingale died.

Featherstone Buys Senator A.

Lexington, Ky., April 5.—[Special.]—C. E. Alexander of Des Moines, Ia., has sold to E. L. Featherstone of this city the noted trotting campaigner, Senator Allen, 2:10, winner of Pennsylvania and other valuable stakes. Featherstone will take him to Brussels, Belgium, leaving next week.

PRESIDENT LORD ON BOXING.

C. A. A. Official Does Not Care for the Sport Himself, but Does Not Antagonize It—Club Gossip.

The report to the effect that President D. M. Lord of the Chicago Athletic association is opposed to boxing at the club was denied yesterday. It was understood that the last entertainment was to bicse the series. A number of the club men desired another show, but President Lord said it was the close of the season and he didn't see any need of another. He does not care for boxing himself, but is willing other members of the club should have it as they desire, and if it is found that a majority of the club want another show one will undoubtedly be held. There is no semblance of a difference of opinion among the athletic leaders of the club upon the subject.

It was announced yesterday that the C. A. A. football team would probably play Dartmouth in Chicago on Thanksgiving day. The club also wants a game with the Carlisle Indians.

A prize of $50 is offered by the Chicago Athletic association for the best design for an athletic field, 300x500 feet, including a football field, board cycle track, cinder track, grand stands, and other features necessary for a first-class field. The seating capacity of the grand stands is desired to be 5,000. It is the desire of the club athletic leaders to have the cinder course just outside the football field and the cycle track just outside this if the dimensions of the respective courses could be secured to accomplish the plan. Estimates of the cost and the dimensions of the fields and courses are desired in the plans.

William Hale Thompson will leave next week for Houston, Tex., to attend the wedding of F. A. Henry, formerly a captain of the Harry Stuhldreher football team. He will be gone about ten days.

"Jimmy" Murphy, matchmaker of the Garden City Athletic club, has several good matches arranged. The principal one, it is rumored, is a meeting between Joe Stand, the Baltimore lightweight, and Eddie Connolly of New Brunswick. Owing to some difficulty in regard to the lease of the Grotto Building in Luther avenue, it is not probable that the club will offer any entertainments there until next fall. In this event the bouts already booked will be transferred to the Seventh Regiment Armory on Hubbard court and Wabash avenue.

ALEXANDER A. JORDAN DEAD.

Noted Ex-Champion and Instructor of the New York Athletic Club Expires in New York.

New York, April 5.—Alexander A. Jordan, the well known ex-champion amateur athlete, died at his home in this city last night. Mr. Jordan had been an invalid for many months as the result of the grip last spring. During the last five weeks his condition rapidly and he was confined to the house. Mr. Jordan was originally a member of the old Manhattan Athletic club and later of the New York Athletic club.

From 1886 to 1891 Jordan was a regular competitor for the all-round championship, his first victory in this competition being in 1887. In 1888 and 1889 he was second to Malcolm Ford, but on the retirement of the latter from athletics Jordan secured signal victories in 1890 and 1891. His score of 8,189 points in 1891 has never yet been excelled.

At the close of the 1891 season Jordan was compelled to abandon athletic competition, as his business made too great demands on his time. During the last few years he has been starter at the summer and fall games at Travers Island, and he occasionally "wielded the pistol" at championship meetings.

Mr. Jordan was exceedingly popular among athletes of all branches. He visited England with the Manhattan team in 1895, where he met with much success, winning the English broad jump championship and running record for the 120-yard hurdle race. Two other Americans won British championships on the same day, Tanner Conneff taking the one-mile and E. Westing the 100 yards. George Gray of Toronto, Can., was the colors of the N. Y. A. C. took the shot event.

Where the Kearsarge Got Its Name.

The new Kearsarge is named after the old Kearsarge. The old Kearsarge was named after an obscure yet respectable mountain in New Hampshire, and it is said that the mountain was named by jurgling the name of its discoverer and first owner, Hezekiah Sargeant.

Old Vallet Observatory to Go.

The observatory on Mont Blanc, built by M. Joseph Vallet, after weathering some seven winters in its present exposed position, is to be removed piecemeal to a new site, where it will no longer be subject to certain inconveniences, such as being walled up by masses of snow.

TEAM AT ITS BEST.

Burns' Men Play the Most Satisfactorily of the Year.

EASILY DEFEAT AUGUSTA

Contest Characterized by Hard and Opportune Batting.

GOOD WORK IN THE FIELD.

Augusta, Ga., April 5.—[Special.]—Rainstorms last night and this morning sprinkled the Augusta diamond and this afternoon Burns' barnstormers scrubbed it with the local team. The score when the mopping up was complete was 26 to 6—the 6 made mainly through errors resulting from the rough field and a wet outer garden.

Chicago played more ball of the genuine kind than it has shown this spring. Its errors of commission were many and bad, but the men played the national game at every stage. Especially did they play well in the offensive—hitting together and hitting scientifically, while working their new signs Team ball was responsible for no less than six hits that rolled through the Augusta infield and demoralized the Southern leaguers.

Besides the hitting and running the men hit hard individually, and Chance cracked out a trio of hot ones. Woods and Connor soaked the ball and everybody else lined up at the expense of Mains.

In the field McCormick, Connor, Chance, Woods, and Kilroy played finely. The errors charged to the account of the infielders merely show that a slippery ball is hard to throw. In the third inning McCormick, ably assisted by Connor and Everitt, perpetrated a fast double play. "Mac" dug up a vicious bounder, drove it to Connor, who pivoted and threw his man out at first by yards.

Pitchers Work Easily.

Neither Friend nor Griffith overheated himself in pitching, authough Friend's slow ball made six of the Southerners churn up the atmosphere.

Chance caught a beautiful game until the seventh, when he was struck in the stomach by a bounding foul and retired. It was a sultry day in Augusta, and quite a bunch of the villagers came out to see the game and cheer on two of their old players, Kilroy and Everitt. The welcome extended to these two was hearty. At the Arlington Hotel they were honorably mentioned on the bill of fare, which included "Tom's place Pudden', Dahlen Sauce," "Lettuce, Kilroy Dressing," and "Fish à la Everitt." In the afternoon Everitt and Kilroy were cheered at every play.

An itemized account of the butchery is unnecessary. A glimpse at the shambles will suffice. In the first two rounds twenty of Dahlen's men came to bat, and twelve of them made the round trip. From that to the end they kept manufacturing runs in gleeful style, while the Augusta aggregation expended their energies in chasing long drives and grabbing without success at balls bowled through the infield, while men were stealing.

Becomes Signal Practice.

The game, after the first two rounds, degenerated into a signal practice, Burns' men trying all their new dodges at bat and on the field. Errors by McCormick, Dahlen, and Connor, all wild throws with the wet ball, gave the Augustas every chance they had to make runs.

In the third O'Brien followed up the chance with a two baser, and Boyle succeeded him and rapped a hit, putting a trio of tallies on the good side of the ledger. In the seventh an error was followed by Armstrong's two cushion carom off the bank in right field. Two miscues and a hit added another in the eighth, and in the ninth Griffith lobbed one to Armstrong, who hit a block, driving in the last score.

Manager Burns and Captain Dahlen are both feeling well tonight and cheerful over the style of the team's playing today. The game was bad, but it served better to show the team's style of play than any exhibition they have given this year.

The team left Charleston at 7:10 this morning in a driving rain-storm, and arrived in Augusta at 12:15 in bright sunshine and perfect baseball weather. Tomorrow another early call is coming. The team will go over to Atlanta and try out another Southern league team in the afternoon. Scores:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Augusta.	R	B	P	A	E
Kilroy, rf.	2	2	1	1	0	Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	1	0
Lange, cf.	4	2	1	0	0	F. O'Brien, cf.	1	2	1	1	0
Dahlen, c.	4	2	6	2	0	Armstrong, c.	1	2	6	2	1
Everitt, 1b.	4	3	9	0	0	T. O'Brien, 1b	1	1	8	0	1
Woods, lf.	4	2	1	0	0	Boyle, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
McCor'k, 3b.	3	2	1	3	1	Mains, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Connor, 2b.	2	4	2	5	3	Lotus, ss.	0	1	2	5	0
Chance, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Smith, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Donahue, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	Rogers, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p.	1	2	0	1	0						
Friend, p.	1	2	0	1	0						
Totals.	26	25	27	12	1	Totals.	3	8	10	24	11

Chicago	0	5	1	2	3	4	1	0	*	—26	
Base hits	0	6	5	1	2	3	4	1	0	—25	
Augusta	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	—6	
Base hits	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	—8	

Two-base hits—Dahlen, Woods [2], Connor [2], Griffith, Armstrong [2]. Three-base hits—McCormick. Double plays—McCormick-Connor-Everitt. Passed balls—Armstrong [2]. Wild pitches—Griffith, Mains. Hit by pitched ball—Armstrong. Umpire—Wolff. Time of game—1:50.

Princeton Will Play Baltimore.

Princeton, N. J., April 5.—[Special.]—Manager Wilson received word today from the University of Maryland team canceling the game which was to be played at Baltimore tomorrow, on account of the poor condition of the baseball grounds there. The trip South will be postponed until Thursday, when Princeton will play the Baltimore league team at Baltimore.

CYCLISTS REGRET THE ACTION.

Think the Defeat of Amalgamation Was Due to the Speech of an Inexperienced Delegate.

Many leaders of the Associated Cycling Clubs are sorry they passed over the constitutional provisions of their organization to-let in the Montello Athletic club's cycling auxiliary. In addition to a sort of tacit understanding that the association is for cycling clubs only and not athletic clubs among many of the leaders, the action of the Montello Delegate who was there for the first time and could not be as conversant as other members who had been in the association long enough to understand the questions before it, in arousing dissension and taking a stand which, to say the least, the wheelmen say, was decidedly bad taste, was severely criticised yesterday and the wish expressed that the Montello cyclists had waited until they could come in regularly under the laws of the organization. It was bitterly criticised that a new delegate should make such a stand and tear down the work of a committee which had labored hard to bring about a much desired union, and the decision was expressed to take measures to suppress the offending delegate. The defeat of William H. Arthur for referee was ascribed to the speech of the Montello delegate by cycling leaders. Mr. Arthur previous to the meeting of the Associated Clubs had many friends, but the members who had been for him were excited by the speech and remembered that Mr. Arthur was one of those who most earnestly advocated the admission of the Montello club, being a member of that body. St Mayer, who was chosen, is also a member.

At the time Mr. Arthur got the "double cross" somewhere. Previous to the annual elections of the A. C. A. a caucus of the politicians of the organization was held, and it was agreed that the Illinois Cycling club would not put up any candidate for the presidency, but would support Mr. Arthur for referee. It is asserted also that Mr. Mayer agreed to this arrangement at the time, but went back on the caucus, and hence there is considerable ill feeling on the outcome of the elections.

BOWEN CLUB WANTS A ROAD.

South Chicago Cyclists Desire a Direct Route to the City Improved for Their Use.

The Bowen Cycling club of South Chicago has undertaken a movement to secure from the city a macadamized strip on South Chicago avenue, from Seventy-ninth street to Ninety-second street. At a meeting of the club directors last night it was decided to appoint a committee to wait upon Commissioner McGann and the Streets and Alleys committee and urge the need of such a strip on South Chicago avenue.

South Chicago needs such a strip on this most direct route to the city. There is no other street leading to the city which is fit for bicycle riding. At the present time whenever the weather is bad this avenue is almost impassable to vehicles of any kind.

Members of the Bowen club, in the light of these facts, criticise the city administration in ordering such a strip of macadam on Stony Island avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-ninth streets. The latter thoroughfare, they declare, was originally laid out as a boulevard and needs no improvements of the kind, as it is always good riding.

The committee will arrange for a meeting with the Commissioner and Street and Alley committee today.

Chicago vs. Illinois Cyclists.

The varsity has a game scheduled for next Saturday with the Illinois Cycling club. Illinois has a strong team and will put up an interesting game. This will be a harder game than any the varsity has played this season, and will also give a good idea of what Stagg's men are capable. Gordon Clarke is expected back this week to try his hand at twirling. He is a better man in the box than either Smith of Merrifield, and it is hoped he will be here for Saturday's game. Smith and Merrifield will probably pitch part of the game, however. Leighton will be behind the bat, as Gardner is not yet in condition. This game is looked forward to with interest by the varsity rooters, and if the weather is fair they will turn out in force.

Encourages Middle Distance Races.

Baltimore, Md., April 5.—Chairman Mott of the L. A. W. Racing board today issued the following bulletin:

"Special permits to exceed the prize limit in sprint races which would conflict with the national championships on national circuit dates will not be granted, but permits will be given to exceed the prize limit in middle distance or any other event that will not conflict with the national championships."

North Shore Wheelmen to Disband.

The North Shore Wheelmen will cease to exist May 1. The club will dissolve in good financial condition, with money in the treasury. The members will probably go to the Lake View, Lincoln, and Marquette clubs.

CHICAGO TROPHY SHOOT TODAY

First Contest for the Challenge Cup to Take Place at Watson's Park—List of Handicaps.

The first contest for the Chicago live bird challenge trophy will take place at Watson's Park today. The shooting will begin promptly at 10 o'clock and the entries will be kept open until 10:45, or until the first 25 shooters have shot down their first score of 12 birds. The handicaps are made on a basis of 12 gauge guns. Ten gauge guns will be put a yard back. The contest

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

Announce for Today and All This Week

A GRAND EASTER DISPLAY AND SALE OF

Elegant Spring Costumes,

Easter Millinery, Parasols, Silk Waists, Laces, and Neckwear.

The most extensive and magnificent showing of Easter merchandise ever made in Chicago.

Suits.

100 Man-Tailored Blouse and Fly-Front Suits—Blouse Suits are handsomely satin and braid trimmed on jackets and skirts, skirt correctly shaped in blacks, navies, royals, browns—in homespun cheviot weaves—Fly-Front Scotch Cheviot Suit—black, navies—coats are silk and satin lined to edge—skirts are stitched cord trimmed—cut from a new imported *model*—elsewhere at $20.00—here at **$13.50**

100 Silk Taffeta Lined Blouse Suits—Made from imported homespuns in navy, brown, cadet and black—silk lined throughout with fancy plaids—most perfect Blouse Suit yet produced—look at them and you'll buy—splendid $25.00 values for **$15.00**

100 Black or Navy Man-Tailored Fly Front Suits made in Wide Wale Scotch Homespuns, solid colored taffeta lined—style and shape cannot be duplicated elsewhere—in all sizes—a genuine $30 suit for only **$18.50**

100 Very Special Suits for today—Silk lined throughout—fly front, tight fitting and blouse effects—made in tan coverts and in black and navy wide wale Homespuns—we cannot give you a finer silk for $35.00—while they last you may have your choice **$25.00**

Jackets.

100 Tan Top Coats—Covert mixtures—fine man-tailored, cord seams, solid silk and Roman stripe taffeta lined—the nobby length, quality the finest, fit assured in every way—a $15.00 garment for **$10.00**

100 Special Worombo Covert Man-tailored Top Coats—box coat and fly front shape—lined throughout—stitched raised seams—ask to see $18.50 garments elsewhere—then buy here for **$12.50**

200 Kersey Jackets—tans, blacks, navies, in fly front and English box coat effects—velvet collars—silk lined throughout—quality, shape and style the equal of any $25.00 garment in the market—yours for **$15.00**

Capes.

We show a very choice assortment in Silk Cloth and Golf Capes—very fashionable and very pretty. *Two specials for today*—Stylish Silk Lace and Net Capes—made from superior quality materials—see them and you'll have one—they're worth $10—today, only **$6.50**

Double Texture plaid back Golf Capes—front and hood fringe trimmed—full sweep—such garments are $12.50 elsewhere, but here **$8.50**

Golf and Bicycle Men-Tailored Creations—never were we in such shape—our line complete—blouse—fly front—cutaway—and tight-fitting shapes—*Skirts always correct*—Special for this week—$15 Suit for **$10.00**

Fine Silk Petticoats.

Our higher grade petticoats are exceedingly unique and stylish—a happy combination of elegant materials and pretty ideas—designed by our own special artists—you can't but be pleased—our prices range from $10.00 to **$50.00**

Silk Dress Skirts.

New Satin Figured Silk Skirts, latest cut, plaited backs, $10.00 values for **$5.50**

Bayadere Striped Silk Skirts—$15.00 value, for **$10.00**

New Ruffle and Flounce Silk Skirts—correct styles in stock and made to order.

Silk Petticoats.

300 fine All Silk Petticoats in a wonderful variety of pretty plaids, stripes and plain taffetas—cannot be matched anywhere under $7—our price only.. **$4.75**

Easter Millinery.

Our new Millinery Room (50x150) is now open.

With its mahogany and gold paneled ceiling and pretty fresco work—its handsome mahogany cases and furniture—it is unquestionably the grandest and most elegantly fitted up Millinery Dept. in America. We want every woman in Chicago to see it. It's on our second floor and is reached by three new electric elevators. To make your visit doubly interesting you'll see a most bewitchingly beautiful display of swell Easter Millinery. Another inducement will be a special offering of a magnificent line of swell imported models—the season's most beautiful introductions—elegant and stylish in every particular—right for Easter—$15 to $20 values for **$7.50**

In high-class stylish **Easter Novelty Hats and Bonnets**—our exhibit surpasses in daintiness, loveliness and prettiness the finest displays ever made in this city—our prices range from **$15.00 to $50.00**

Easter Parasols.

On the Main Floor—our new Parasol Dept. replete with a beautiful line of imported **Novelty Parasols**—from Paris, from Vienna, from London—in hundreds of new styles and colorings—that will charm the young and please the old. To introduce our new Dept. we will offer today four special numbers:

100 Fancy China Coaching Parasols—enameled sticks, Dresden handles—Monday only.... **98c**

150 Fancy Plaids and Checks—full chiffon trimmed—plaid tops—changeables—etc..... **$1.98**

100 Extra Quality Parasols—in large plaids—lace trimmed—ribbon trimmed—only..... **$2.98**

100 Black Taffeta Umbrellas—handsome Dresden handle or sterling silver trimmed—very special at..... **$1.55**

A choice collection of Novelties at from **$4.00 to $35.00.**

Silk Gowns and Costumes.

Our new arrangements give additional facilities to this feature of our business. You can now purchase a beautifully made Silk Costume—ready to put on—suitable for any occasion—made from our own silks in our own matchless way—much under usual prices.

Easter Neckwear. (Ladies'.)

300 dozen new Puffs and Ascot Ties—high stock collars and flaring ends—made from our own beautiful silks—special value at..... **$1.00**

Liberty Silks. (Crinkled.)

1,500 short lengths and remnants all silk, liberty shirred frontings, solid colorings and ombre plaits—a $1.00 quality for only..... **28c**

Easter Veils. (Main Floor.)

100 boxes in black—single and double widths—new large dots and meshes—35 different styles—worth 50c—for..... **25c**

Silk Waists.

200 New Silk Shirt Waists—faultless in fit—made from fine Silk Surah in all the new scarce colorings—new stock collar and Ascot tie—a waist made to bring $6—this week only **$3.75**

75 fine quality Colored Satin Waists—detachable stock collar and English Ascot tie—elsewhere you'll find them priced at $7.50—here only..... **$4.75**

A splendid collection of fine Silk Shirt Waists, newest plaid and stripe combinations, with Ascot, Imperial, or bar tie—worth $8.50, $9, and $10—this week bunched in one grand lot. **$6.75**

Stylish Dress Waists and Bodices—newer than the newest elsewhere—a magnificent showing of our own special introductions—copied everywhere but never equaled—the creations of our own skilled artists—having all that exclusiveness and distinctiveness which has made this department famous the continent over. As to price, you can suit yourself.

Rich Black Silks.

...Special Easter Offering...

250 pieces 22 and 24 inch Satin Barre, Moire or Soliel, worth $1.25—this week only..... **65c**

200 pieces imported Black Novelties, superb qualities and newest styles, $1.50, $1.25 and..... **$1.00**

200 pieces Rich Black Satin Duchess, 27 inches wide—a good $1.00 quality for..... **68c**

1,000 pieces new Plain Weaves, our own special brands—$1.50, $1.25 and..... **$1.00**

Colored Novelties

Special for Easter.

500 pieces—a magnificent line of very pretty colored novelties, all new designs and colorings, good value at 75c, our price..... **48c**

1,000 pieces—French Novelties of elegant quality, new and stylish colorings and designs, a genuine $1.25 article for..... **75c**

2,000 pieces—The grandest line of imported Novelties ever shown in this city, a matchless offering, at only..... **$1.00**

1,000 pieces—Fashion's extremest Novelties, exclusive styles, superb qualities, rich and beautiful, from $2.00 to..... **$10.00**

Easter Ribbons.

500 pieces—very best quality all silk, double faced black Satin Sash Ribbons, 6 inches wide—beautiful lustre—$1.00 quality for..... **59c**

1,000 pieces—plain Moire and Fancy Colored Ribbons—stripes, checks and plaids—all colors, from 3 to 5 inches wide, worth from 20c to 50c—your choice until sold.. **10c**

For Easter we are showing a very beautiful line of **Ribbon Sashes,** exceedingly handsome and very fashionable.

Ribbon Neckwear

For Easter we have a great many pretty new ideas in Ribbon Neckwear—they're made in gauze and fancy ribbons, and are exceedingly stylish—today we offer a big special bargain at only..... **69c**

Men's Neck Dressings.

Special Easter Offering.

Today we open our new Department of **Men's Neck Dressings**—replete with the newest and richest silks and latest shapes. **Buy a Necktie here today**—we are offering unusual advantages to introduce ourselves—100 dozens 50c values marked..... **25c**

100 dozens special $1.00 qualities for only..... **50c**

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Easter elegance suits, skirts, jackets.

An Easter assembly of aristocratic costumes depicting Mandel elegance—every garment bears that element of exclusiveness which precludes the possibility of imitation—a gorgeous gathering of unexampled originality and beauty—setting forth in an artistic manner the ideal creations in tailor-made costumes.

Silk-lined box suits—French broadcloths, English covert cloths, vicunas, tricots, and whip cords—all the new spring colors—mostly all have both skirt and jacket taffeta silk lined throughout. **13.75** for $19.50 suits. **16.50** for $25.00 suits. **19.00** for $27.00 suits. **21.00** for $30.00 suits.

Silk-lined blouse suits—All colors—both open and closed effects, with and without ruffle—mostly all lined throughout with taffeta silk, plain and tucked skirts—plain and trimmed blouses—**15.00** for $22 suits. **19.75** for $30 suits. **22.00** for $33.50 suits.

Dress skirts—10.00 for $18.00 silk-lined skirts of imported cheviots—cut after our exclusive Beranger model—*lined thoughout with taffeta silk, finished with dust ruffle.*

Cycling costumes—We are pleased to announce that we have the exclusive control and sale for Chicago of the celebrated "Duplex" bicycle and golfing skirt—patented. Wednesday we will show a full line of these garments in our suit dept. and will demonstrate the special features of these absolutely perfect costumes.

Bicycle suits—9.75 for duplex skirts—made of sw Scotch materials, same as us in men's suits—thoroughly lin and perfect in every detail. The "duple is the skirt for golfing, cycling, and tenn

7.75 for $11.50 divided skirts—made of Scotch su ings, thoroughly tailored—the most perfect vided skirt yet designed.

New spring jackets... 10.00 for $15.00 London coats—a dozen different styles—coverts, kerseys, whip cords, bro cloths, and vicunas, all colors—plain and strap seams—plain and velvet collars—elega ly tailored garments—*lined throughout, including sleeves, with fine taffeta silk.*

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Easter sale—inimitable tan shoes..

Artistic footwear, stability and elegance from America's foremost shoe manufacturers, such as Maison, Cans, and Domby & Sons—intensely interesting shoe bargains—excite buying enthusiasm among shoppers who possess the spirit of economy.

2.25 and 2.95 for $3 and $4 **tan shoes**

Immense assortment of tan shoes and oxfords—designed and made by practical shoe builders—in tan kid, chrim—cloth and vesting tops—nut brown, chocolate and tan—lace and button, with medium weight soles, made over glove-fitting lasts.

Ladies' tan bicycle boots—Genuine chrome kid, soft and pliable—½ height—correct for season '98—corrugated soles—clip heels, coin toes—at a saving of $1.00— **2.**

MANDEL BROTHERS

Easter sale ladies' gloves..

A peerless showing of all the new choice effects in foreign gloves, procured for this great event—8,000 pairs of the best gloves known to the glovers' art at a positive saving of 33⅓% and in many instances fully 50%. We are sole agents for the celebrated "Trefousse" gloves. Importing direct enables us to offer values in fine gloves that cannot be duplicated.

"La Nouveaute" glove—the latest Parisian glove novelty—delineating the highest art in glove making—is exclusively shown by Mandel. The glove is made by "Trefousse et Cie.," Chaumont, France. It will appeal to all those who admire exclusive styles—superior shape—perfect fitting.

La Nouveaute—2-clasp French pique—fancy fourchettes—in black and white, with two-toned embroidered backs—piped to match—this glove is made exclusively for us and can only be found here.

1.00 for ladies' 3-clasp fine French kid glove—none to equal or compare—all the new spring colors—every new shade—every pair guaranteed—the best $1.00 glove in America—no odd pairs, but a full and complete line that cannot be duplicated.

1.35 for ladies' fine Grenoble kid gloves—superior in fit and finish—every pair fitted and guaranteed—the newest Easter colors—an unprecedented offer of high-grade gloves that are unmatchable.

Unequaled bargains—fine furniture.

Furniture bargains that will appeal to the keen judicious buyers—made possible by the late arrival of several car loads of dressers, chiffoniers, ladies' dressing tables and cheval glasses that were originally purchased for our annual furniture sale—all to be sold at just *one* half regular price.

11.00 for $14.00 cheval glass oak or mahogany finish—extra large French plate mirror.

6.25 for $11.75 solid oak chiffonier with large oval Fr. plate glass.

11.50 for $17.50 chamber suits, 3 pieces—dresser has extra large mirror.

19.50 for $25.00 bed room suite, 3 pieces—in solid oak or mahogany finish

10.95 for $16.75 dresser in white enamel or solid oak—has large oval mirror.

21.00 for $31.50 dresser in selected golden birch with extra large round mirror.

16.25 for $23.50 ladies' dressing table in solid mahogany, curly birch and birdseye maple.

4.50 for $8.75 parlor arm chair with handsome inlaid leather damask seat.

46.50 for $73.00 solid mahogany parlor suit—3 pieces.

MANDEL BROTHERS

Brass bed outfits! A novel idea..

We present for this week's selling four complete iron and brass bed outfits—meaning the bed with all its accouterments—the price complete in each instance being only a shade more than the bare bed would ordinarily sell for.

Outfit No. 1—6.25
1—Good iron bed—any size—
2—A1 spring—braced center—
3—Thick cotton top mattress—
4—1 pair good feather pillows—
Sold separately—figures 9.50

Outfit No. 2—14.75
1—Our own half-brass bed—
2—Iron frame supported spring—
3—Combination pure cotton mattress—
4—1 pair live goose feather pillows—
Sold separately—figures 22.

Outfit No. 3—39.75
1—Ansonia 1¼-in post brass bed—
2—Upholstered box spring—
3—XXXX moss mattress—
4—1 pair pillows or roll—
5—1 renaissance effect lace cover—
Sold separately—figures 57.50

Outfit No. 4—55.0
1—Ansonia 2-inch post brass bed—
2—Upholstered box spring—
3—Fine hair mattress—
4—1 pair pillows or roll—
5—1 real Brussels lace set—
Sold separately—figures 82.

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES.

LILIES ARE SCARCE.

War and Insects Combine Against Easter Decorations.

USUAL SALES IN GOTHAM.

Florists Count on Taking in $700,000 on Saturday.

GIVES A BRIDE FALSE TEETH

Dr. Briggs Expected to Resign from Union Seminary Faculty.

STUDENTS GET A HAZING HINT.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 5.

Lilies Are to Be Scarce This Year.

Easter lilies will be scarce in the United States this year. It seems that a peculiar disease, deadly to the lily plant, has been visiting the Bermuda Islands, where most of the lily bulbs which supply this country are grown. The disease first made its appearance a few years ago, but only recently have its ravages seriously affected the market. Entomologists say the disease is caused by a small white insect, which eats its way into the bulb and destroys its vitality.

There is said to be still another reason why the lily market is short this year. In Cuba, where the raising of lilies has been successfully carried on, this gentle industry has been wiped away by the ravages of war. And yet, for all the scarcity of lilies, it is not New York that will be obliged to go without the favorite Easter decoration. It is from other cities the complaints are coming.

It is difficult to realize the extent of the flower business at this time. In New York and Brooklyn alone a conservative estimate of the money which will be spent for flowers on the two days before Easter places the amount at $700,000. There are 250 florists in New York and Brooklyn who keep stores of considerable size. Five of these florists will sell $20,000 worth of flowers each on the two days mentioned. All the rest will easily sell $600,000 worth.

Van Wyck Is in Favor of the Bridge.

Mayor Van Wyck put himself on record today at a meeting of the Board of Estimate regarding the new East River bridge. A communication from the East River bridge commissioners was read, asking for an issue of bonds in order that the work may proceed. "I move to refer the matter to the Controller," said the Mayor. "As soon as we feel we can do so legally, we will issue $4,000,000 in bonds the very first thing, so that the bridge can be completed." The commissioners' letter was referred.

Early in June Miss Alice Belknap, daughter of the late General Belknap and one of the most beautiful young women in Washington, will be married to Mr. Barklie-Henry of Philadelphia. It will be a church wedding, followed by a breakfast at the home of Mrs. Belknap, and a few intimate friends will be invited.

Claim They Were Forced to Pick Pockets.

Frank Weiss, 15 years old, living at 401 East Sixty-first street, told Magistrate Mott in Yorkville Police Court today that two men had compelled him to pick pockets in the Central Park Zoo, threatening to breat him if he didn't.

The boy was arrested near the bear cage by Detectives McGinty and Savage just after he had taken a handkerchief and six cents out of the pockets of Mrs. Mary Goff of 354 West Fifty-fifth street. Weiss declared to Magistrate Mott that two young men, about 20 years old, had threatened him with a beating if he did not steal some money for them. Magistrate Mott held the boy for examination.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson and Miss Marie Louise Gibson, who sailed for abroad the other day, will probably remain in Paris until June, when they will return and occupy their house at Tuxedo.

Columbia's Tavern Is a Success.

Following the example set by Princeton University in establishing the "Inn," Columbia recently opened a similar institution known as "The Tavern."

The tavern building itself is a diminutive thing of shreds and patches that apparently might have been the result of a genuine evolution. The proprietor hastened to explain that only the idea of the building was evolved, the actual materials having been drawn from various sources, chief of which was the colonial mansion lately torn down at One Hundred and Fourth street and Columbus avenue.

The freshmen crew having joined the number of those who lunch at the college tavern, there is already an atmosphere of learning and leisure about the strange little building. It is not unfair to the faculty to say, also, that the various branches of pedagogy have proved not inconsistent with the elective attendance of professors at the new resort.

James E. Wilson of Chicago, who has been in this city for several days ascertaining exactly what chances the Spaniards would have in the task of wiping New York off the map, returned home yesterday.

Dr. Briggs Might Soon Have Been Restored.

It was the general impression today among prominent Presbyterians that the action of Dr. Charles A. Briggs in applying to Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York for holy orders will of necessity cause an immediate severance of his relations with the Union Theological Seminary, with which he has been so long connected.

"Episcopalians are not eligible to membership in the faculty," a prominent member of the New York presbytery said this morning, "and we expect Dr. Briggs' resignation at any time."

Dr. Briggs was tried for "uttering, teaching, and propagating views and doctrines contrary to the scriptures and to the Westminster confession and to his ordination vows" before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Washington in 1893. He had been previously tried before the presbytery of this city and acquitted and an appeal was taken to the General Assembly. The General Assembly suspended Dr. Briggs from his ministerial office "until such time as he shall give satisfactory evidence of repentance."

Efforts have since been made to secure a revocation of the sentence, and it is believed by prominent Presbyterians that Dr. Briggs would have been restored soon had he not decided to leave the church.

Prominent Presbyterians say that Professor Shields of Princeton and Professor McGiffert of Union will follow Dr. Briggs' example.

Dr. McGiffert said this morning he did not know where the story that he intended to leave the Presbyterian Church had started. He had never intimated to any one that he had any such idea, he said, and nothing was more remote from his mind than the renouncing of Presbyterianism. He could not answer for Dr. Shields.

A friend of Dr. Shields at the Union Theological Seminary said there was no ground for the story that he (Dr. Shields) intended to follow Dr. Briggs' example. Dr. Briggs himself said that Dr. Shields had never mentioned the subject to him.

Mrs. John M. Furman and Miss Furman returned on the steamer Lucania after an absence of six months in Europe.

A Nudge May Cause a Duel.

Two wielders of the baton and the violin bow may meet one of these days in deadly conflict. Nahan Franko is now considering a challenge which he received from Maximilian Lichtenstein Koevessy, who conducts the orchestra in a place in Twenty-third street where there are wax works. The duel cannot take place here, so Mr. Koevessy has kindly volunteered to pay Mr. Franko's passage to some European port, where the laws against the code of honor are not so strict. Somebody has suggested that the principals settle the matter on a scow towed beyond the three mile limit.

Mr. Koevessy feels that nothing but blood will satisfy him, even if he does have to pay the freight. It was not what Mr. Franko said, but what he didn't say, that vexed the great soul of Maximilian Lichtenstein Koevessy. The remark consisted of a nudge.

It happened at the meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the funeral of Anton Seidl, at which Henry E. Krehbiel, a writer on musical affairs, presided, that Mr. Koevessy offered the services of his orchestra. Whereupon Mr. Franko went to Mr. Krehbiel, bent over him, and, under cover of a whispered conversation, gave the chairman a vigorous poke in the back.

"I saw it," said Mr. Koevessy last night. "With my own eyes did I see him nudge Mr. Krehbiel. What did I do? I arose and said: 'Sir, you shall not listen to that man. I will not give you a chance to decline my offer. I will withdraw it.' I did so.

"Franko and I have had many disagreements," continued Mr. Koevessy. "He has felt offended at me because I did not buy his violin for $250, and offered him $150 instead. All the Hungarian societies say, 'Fight him; have satisfaction.' I will have it."

Miss Edith Morton recently accompanied Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie to Colorado to join Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Thompson, who were spending the winter there, and has gone with Mr. and Mrs. Thompson in their private car to Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Norrie returned to New York.

Think It No Time for Festivities.

There will be no Charter day celebration this spring. Such is the decision of the executive body of the Charter Day Celebration committee. The full proceeding of the Municipal Council, which refused the appropriation of $50,000, was rehearsed. The Executive committee made this statement public after the meeting: "Until it shall have been definitely determined whether the nation shall be at peace or embroiled in war, and until the important and vexed questions affecting Cuba shall have been fully solved to the satisfaction of the American people, it would manifestly be unwise to proceed with any municipal festivities."

Fights Well, So Is Allowed to Remain.

Mary Dalton, who arrived as a steerage passenger on the steamship Lucania from Queenstown on Saturday last and was ordered sent back to Ireland, will be allowed to stay here a little longer. She was so violent after having been ordered excluded on Saturday that she was carried to the steamship and placed in confinement. Although 61 years of age, the woman, with a satchel in each hand, was a formidable antagonist, and she knocked over two barge office attendants who attempted to put her in a carriage.

Commissioner Fitchie today received a communication from a lawyer stating that the woman had come to America for the purpose of obtaining a legacy of $1,000 left her by her daughter, Lizzie Briscoe, who died intestate last year in this city.

The lawyer asked that Mrs. Dalton be permitted to remain in this city for a short time. She will be taken to the barge office, and if she is tractable arrangements will be made to let her stay here long enough to have the estate settled.

It is now announced that Prince Albert of Belgium cannot visit Mexico, says the Mexican Herald. It may be mentioned that the new Belgian Minister, Le Baron de Moncheur, is expected in Mexico about April 8. The baron quite recently lost his wife, who was a charming and accomplished American woman, a Miss Holman of Baltimore.

News of a Notable Easter Wedding.

A notable Easter Monday matrimonial event in Washington, which will be attended by a number of society people from this city, will be the marriage of Miss Grace Condit-Smith and Lieutenant Albert Key, who is now stationed on the Dolphin. He is a son of Judge Key of Tennessee, who was Postmaster General under Hayes. Miss Condit-Smith, who possesses quite a large fortune in her own right, is a ward of Justice Field, at whose house the bridal reception will be given. Lieutenant Gibbons will serve as best man.

Miss Emma Juch has been engaged as leading soprano at the Indianapolis festival.

Students Get a Hint About Hazing.

The attitude of the Columbia authorities toward hazing and rushing is illustrated in this letter sent by President Low to every freshman and sophomore:

"Columbia University, in the City of New York, President's Room, March 28, 1898.—Dear Sir: During the month of December the university was made unpleasantly prominent in the public press by reason of the disturbances in the streets and in public conveyances growing out of the dinner of the college freshmen and the first year students in the Schools of Applied Science. The tendency on the part of the second class men to interfere with this festivity has been growing more pronounced for several years, until last December it culminated in what was reported as little less than a breach of the public peace.

"This letter, accordingly, is written to the members of the two classes concerned in order to urge upon them the importance to the good name of the university of bringing to an end a practice that has become objectionable. Respectfully, SETH LOW, President."

False Teeth His Gift to His Bride.

James Somerville of 487 Tenth avenue was fined $10 in the West Thirty-fourth Street Police Court today for tormenting his wife on the street and trying to remove from her mouth two false teeth. The Somervilles were married about six months ago and lived happily until last week, when the husband lost his place. Mrs. Somerville then returned to her parents' home.

The husband submitted to the change, but determined to have his presents back. The two teeth had been among the wedding gifts from him.

"I wanted her to look pretty for the marriage ceremony," the prisoner said, "so I gave her the new teeth to fill up that gap. They cost me $8, and as she wouldn't live with me I thought I had a right to get them back."

After the magistrate had seen how the complainant looked with and without her false teeth he decided that the prisoner's offense had been a most serious one, and so informed him when imposing the fine.

Mr. Elisha Dyer Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Burnet Hersey are passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, due here today. Mr. and Mrs. Hersey, who were married last December, have been in Europe since that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott Jr. will sail for abroad the latter part of April.

To Hot Springs, Ark.
Chicago and Alton is the best line. Through Pullman service from Chicago. City ticket office, 101 Adams street.

IRE OF THE MILITIA.

Guardsmen Wroth Over the Army Reorganization Bill.

COL. TURNER'S CRITICISM.

Sees Menace of "Regulars" to the State Soldiery.

PROWESS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Much indignation was manifested in local National Guard circles yesterday over the announcement from Washington that the army reorganization bill, which the militia men say practically threatens the destruction of the National Guard of the country, was to come before the House for consideration today. Ever since the bill has been before the House Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. Hull of Iowa is chairman, the guardsmen of the country have used every influence to have it killed, but the announcement that it would be brought before the House today was received as evidence that influence of the regular army has been greater than that exerted by the volunteer soldiers.

The bill proposes that in time of war the regular army organizations shall be expanded to include a third battalion, the entire regiment to consist of twelve companies, each company to contain 250 officers and men, making the total for the regular army 104,000 men.

It is the purpose of the bill, so the guardsmen maintain, to render it possible for the President in time of war to throw over 70,000 national guardsmen into the regular army. It is also maintained that the regular army recruiting from the national guard would be done in such a manner that not a single full regiment of the guard would be left.

Colonel Turner's Criticism.

Among the commanding officers of the Illinois National Guard who have bitterly opposed the new measure is Colonel Henry L. Turner, acting Brigadier General of the First Brigade.

"The bill for reorganization in time of war," said Colonel Turner, "is but one step in a deep-laid and well-planned plot to wipe the National Guard out of existence. The regular army fears the growth and popularity of the guard. I believe that it is the duty of the guardsmen and the citizens of the United States to oppose the measure tooth and nail. A standing army of 104,000 men is contrary to our democratic principles, and by many would be regarded as a menace.

"Mr. Hull, chairman of the Military committee of the House of Representatives, in a recent interview gave the reason for the passage of the bill to be as follows: 'The militia of our country is in no fit condition to go to war and the men are not drilled as the soldiers of the day should be.' No deadlier insult was ever offered the faithful, hard-working, patriotic men of the National Guard of the United States than that blow in the face by the official head of the Military committee of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Prowess of the Militia.

"Comparisons are odious, but when the official representative of the organization in whose behalf this bill is confessedly drawn gives as the central reason for the passage of the bill that the militia of the country is not in fit condition to take part in the national defense, then I feel that we are justified in challenging the statement by comparison.

"The great army of veteran volunteers who fought through the war of the rebellion was the militia of the country, and unless my memory fails me no regular army organizations ever made such magnificent records. It was a Vermont militia brigade, pure and simple, that won immortal renown in its maiden appearance in that terrific contest at Gettysburg. There was not a single regular army organization in the entire confederate army.

"If adopted, this bill means the practical elimination of the national guard of the country from all present or future participation in national defense and relegates it absolutely to the necessary but far from attractive duty of an intermittent but high grade body of police.

"We of the National Guard are not eager for war. But if it is fated that war must come, then we demand our right, which we have won by our long, costly, discouraging work in the building up of the National Guard reserve army, to do our share side by side with the regular establishment. We demand this right because we wish to be able to say to our children in years to come that we, too, did men's part in the great humanitarian struggle for a free Cuba.

"I believe that this bill should be opposed, because it will prove a practical failure in application. National Guard soldiers will never serve in regular regiments under regular army officers, and if they did, no regular army officer would get out of them the same magnificent service which their own officers can."

Mustered into Koch's Volunteers.

Colonel Charles R. E. Koch's United States Volunteers now number over 300 men and 400 applications are still on file. Captain S. A. Dickson and the Newfield Zouaves last night became D company of the command.

The Medical Women's club, 103 State street, yesterday appointed Drs. Gertrude Gale Wellington, Odelia Brown, Mary D. Gibbons, Sara Armstrong, Mary L. Vincent, and Anna M. Parker a committee to enroll a company of female nurses and physicians to "go to the base of army operations and render such services as our country may require."

Lieutenant W. J. Wilcox, acting commander of the First Battalion, Naval Reserves, yesterday received from Commander Harrison at Peoria orders to recruit his crew to its maximum strength, establish nightly drills, inspect equipment, and get ready to move on receipt of orders. Accordingly all the divisions were assembled last night at the armory, and regular nightly drills arranged. Police permission to use the streets for battalion drill will be asked, and daily practice trips will be taken in the cutters.

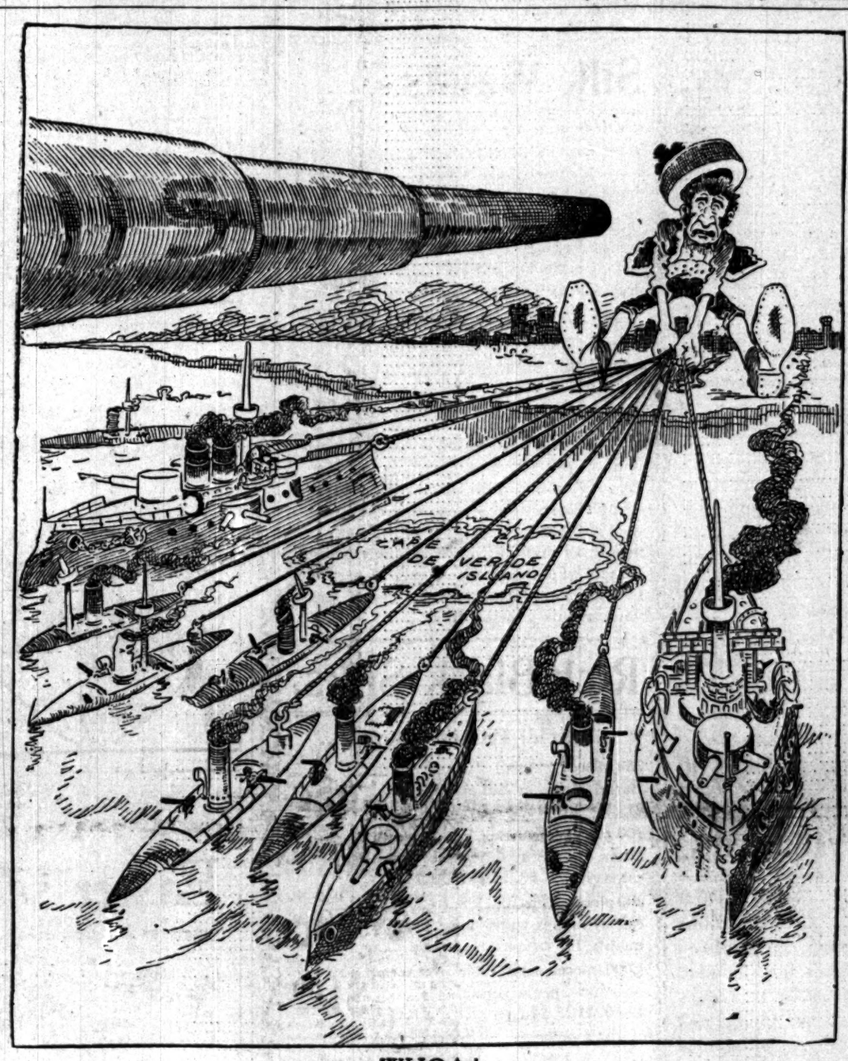
General John McNulta was notified yesterday by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt that the general storekeeper at New York had been authorized to issue such articles as are in store to the Illinois Reserves.

The International Industrial association, Local lodge 20, last evening adopted resolutions for war with Spain, indorsing Senator Mason, and calling for justice on the murderers of Postmaster Baker at Lake City, S. C.

A patriotic mass-meeting will be held at the Waverly Theater, West Madison street, this evening, under the auspices of the recently organized First Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The National W. C. T. U. sent $200 to Mary Lowe Dickinson, to be used for the relief of the Cubans.

August Melin, a Swedish lake sailor, 3813 Buffalo avenue, enlisted yesterday in the United States navy. E. Sommer, South Chicago, enlisted in the regular army.



WHOA!

—St. Louis Republic.

WANT CIVIL SERVICE EXTENDED

Mandamus Asked For in the Cases of City Clerks and Collectors' Offices.

John W. Ela and Attorney General Edward C. Akin, acting for the Civil Service commission, yesterday filed two petitions for mandamus in the Illinois Supreme Court at Springfield to compel William Loeffler, City Clerk, and Joseph S. Martin, City Collector, to observe the civil service law. The petitions set up that all the subordinates in the offices of the City Collector and City Clerk are required, under the law, to be filled with eligibles certified to by the Civil Service commission. The petitions allege that since last July no positions in the two offices named have been filled from the civil service list. It is asserted that last July sixty day men were appointed to fill positions in the offices, there being no eligibles on the list. Soon afterward the commission held examinations and certified eligibles to the Clerk and Collector, but they were not appointed, the sixty day men remaining in office.

Corporation Counsel Thornton, appearing for the officials, filed objections, setting up that there is now pending in the United States Court of Appeals the case which was carried up last summer on the same subject, and which it is affirmed covers all the points brought up in the State court.

Ibsen's Next Book.

Henrik Ibsen's next book will be a philosophical work, dealing with his plays and his own life. The portion referring to his plays will show their mutual connection, and that they were all written according to a settled plan. The second portion will contain his autobiography.

Switzerland's Foreign Population.

Among the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Switzerland there are 135,000 Germans. Among the 52,000,000 inhabitants of Germany there are 40,000 Swiss.

STRIKE IN NEW GUILD

Union Pressfeeders Walk Out of Printing Shops.

SALARY IS THE ISSUE.

Quit Because Big Employers Refuse Their Demands.

MANY CARPENTERS ARE IDLE

The threatened strike of the pressfeeders went into effect yesterday, when 525 members of the Franklin union quit work.

At the last meeting of the union it was decided to raise the scale of wages. This demand was granted by the majority of the firms, but four of the larger establishments refused to comply with the request. It was first thought that the trouble could be adjusted, but the strike was decided on as soon as it was known that at a meeting of the employing printers, held in the afternoon, the four firms had decided not to grant the increase. The men were orderly and quiet, anticipating a speedy surrender. The strikers will hold a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning at 104 Randolph street.

Carpenters Are Still Out.

No settlement has been reached in the carpenters' strike, and the tieup is now general. It was reported that several of the contractors had signified their willingness to accept the terms of the union men, but their names could not be learned. In several places where non-union men were employed to take the places of the strikers small fights occurred, but no serious trouble is looked for.

The union refuses to consider any settlement until today. Many of the contractors are under bonds to complete their work within a specified time, and if they try to employ non-union men it is probable a strike of all the building trades will result, which would throw 95,000 men out of work.

A great part of the work in the city at present consists of repairing, and many of the buildings affected are those in process of reconstruction and repair in the business district. These have been deserted by the union men, who kept guard over the buildings to warn non-union men from seeking positions. The feeling among the bosses is strong, many of them insisting they can stand the strike for ten years if necessary, alleging that the journeymen cannot hold out for more than two weeks.

The plasterers have decided to fight the action of the bosses in attempting to cut wages from $3.50 to $2.50 a day, and in this threatened strike over 600 men are involved. At the last session of the Plasterers' Council it was decided to enforce their demands and if necessary order a strike.

The small bosses among the painters have met and decided to hold another meeting this week at their rooms, 167 Dearborn street, for the purpose of considering the advisability of cutting wages. A strike may result.

A plan is projected among the shoeworkers that may result in trouble. It is the intention of the union to demand of all the proprietors of the shoe factories that they adopt the use of the union stamp.

NEW ROLE OF "PARSON" DAVIES

Seeks Histrionic Fame as the Landlord in "A Trip to Chinatown."

The Chicago friends of "Parson" Davies were not greatly surprised to learn from a St. Louis telegram that he had entered into an engagement to take a part in Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown." His first appearance in this play will be made in Detroit next week. His part is that of the landlord of the Cliff House. In addition to his ambition for histrionic fame, the "parson" is interested financially in the theatrical business, having become associated with Colonel Hopkins in the management of the St. Charles and Academy Theaters in New Orleans.

Hair Dye Shortens Life.

Hair dye is considered so detrimental to long life that a continental assurance company refuses to insure the lives of persons using it.

BAPTISTS FOR FREE CUBA

APPLAUD SPEAKERS WHO URGE RESORT TO ARMS IF NEEDED.

Rev. J. W. Conley Declares the United States Should Drive Spain from the Island—Says That Nation Slaughters the Innocent and Defenseless—Meeting of Social Union at Palmer House a Patriotic Demonstration—Prof. A. W. Small on the Country's Duty.

Four hundred members and guests of the Chicago Baptist Social union gathered at the regular banquet of the union in the Palmer House last night and cheered vociferously the Rev. J. W. Conley, D. D., when, during a speech on "The Ideal Brotherhood," he said:

"We are tired of the tyranny of Spain, and, while we deplore the horrors of war, we feel that, if it is necessary, the United States should take by force the bloody hand of Spanish oppression from the throat of Cuba, and as a body of Christian people we unite in the sentiment that Cuba should and must be free and her oppressor driven from western shores."

The banquet hall reechoed with the shouts of the enthusiastic Baptists, and staid, elderly men stamped their feet upon the tile floor in their eagerness to equal the clamor made by the gloved hands of the women in the expression of their sympathies with the people of Cuba.

"We have four topics tonight on brotherhood," said Dr. Conley, "and I am down for a talk on the ideal brotherhood. In this connection I wish to say that we have what is known as a brotherhood of nations. I am sorry to state that in the list is included the nation of Spain, which is supposed to be a Christian nation, one whose children have planted the cross in many lands, but it is a nation that has slaughtered more of the innocent and defenseless than all the English speaking races put together. I declare to you that Spain is a nation that does now and always has fostered tyranny, and in her there is not the first principle of brotherhood.

"We have a Chief Executive whose heart beats in sympathy with the laws and principles of brotherhood, and who has staid his hand until the time has come when of necessity we must interfere. To him we can look to guide us safely through the crisis, and not allow the 'Old Man of the Tiber' to dictate terms to us."

The speaker closed with an urgent request to all to give of their plenty in the hour of the Cubans' need. He then introduced Blewett Lee, who spoke at length on the subject of "Brotherhood and Law."

Mr. Lee deplored the cruelty of the Spanish nation and stated that he believed implicitly that all would yet be made right by divine guidance.

G. L. Vance of Joliet discussed the subject of "Brotherhood and Business," giving way to Professor Albion W. Small, whose address on "The Future Brotherhood" began with a vehement outburst against the cruelty of Spain. This evoked another manifestation of sympathy for the people of Cuba.

"The subject assigned to me," said Mr. Small, "moves me to speak of the brotherhood that leads us to display our loyalty for our country and our sympathy for the sick, dying, and dead of the Spanish possessions south of our coast. Wars of nations are as hideous as crime, but if we are called upon to aid our friend, who is too weak to cope with a savage opponent, then it is the duty of every one to fight for that cause to the end. Spanish tyranny must cease in the neighborhood of our shores, where freedom is the watchword. To aid and succor the oppressed is the duty of every Christian man, and to enlist his sympathies and services in the case of our future brotherhood."

The April meeting of the Social union was throughout a demonstration of national spirit. All the members joined heartily with their guests in giving expression to patriotic enthusiasm, heartily applauding the national airs rendered by a mandolin orchestra and the utterances of the speakers.

The following were grouped at the speakers' table:

J. H. Chapman,	Dr. Wheeler,
Charles J. Andrews,	The Rev. J. W. Conley,
E. C. Warner,	Blewett Lee,
E. S. Osgood,	O. S. Lyford,
Dr. Fredricks,	H. L. Parmalee,
G. L. Vance,	J. S. Dickerson,
W. R. Harper,	Dr. Wyant,
R. C. Haskins,	Professor A. W. Small.
George Van Zandt.	

Before separating for the evening an opportunity was given for impromptu speeches by members. At the close of the meeting the audience rose and united in singing "America."

KEENE'S TREASURER IS GONE.

F. G. Connelly Is Believed to Have Been Robbed and Murdered—A. B. Todd Missing.

F. G. Connelly, Treasurer and business manager for Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, is missing and it is feared he has either been killed or met with an accident. Connelly disappeared last Saturday and since then friends have looked for him in vain.

Charles B. Hanford, general manager of Mr. Keene's company, said Connelly had nearly $2,000 in his possession when he left McVicker's Theater about 11 o'clock on Saturday night with Frank Wills, a comedian at the Gaiety Theater. The two men separated soon afterwards at the Continental Hotel, Connelly declaring he had some work to do and could not remain longer. Mr. Keene closed his engagement at McVicker's that night and began an engagement on Monday night at Joliet. The failure of Connelly to arrive there caused Mr. Hanford to search the hotels. Not finding the Treasurer Hanford came to Chicago yesterday morning to look for him.

Connelly's valise and trunk were found in his room in the Gault House, and in his trunk were several hundred dollars, part of the receipts for last week. The clerk said Connelly had not been seen at the hotel since Saturday afternoon. Both Mr. Keene and Mr. Hanford have the most implicit faith in Connelly's honesty.

"I fear," said Mr. Hanford, "that Connelly was murdered while on his way to his hotel."

Connelly is 43 years old and has been with Thomas W. Keene four years. He was formerly a newspaper man in Philadelphia.

Nothing has been heard of A. B. Todd of Winnebago City, Minn., since March 19, when he cashed a check for $1,000 at J. V. Farwell & Co.'s store in this city. Todd was making arrangements to open a department store in Elgin, Ill. The check which J. V. Farwell & Co. cashed for him was presumably good, as nothing more has been heard of it. Mr. Todd is 40 years old. His habits are said to be correct. His wife is visiting at Woodstock, Ill.

ADVERTISING FOR ARMY TENTS.

Colonel Lee Says, However, That There Is Nothing Significant in the Matter.

The following advertisement appears in THE TRIBUNE this morning, and at first glance would seem to indicate that Uncle Sam is making hurried preparations for war:

PROPOSALS FOR TENTAGE—CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, April 5, 1898.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., April 7, 1898, for tentage for army use. Full particulars can be obtained at this office. J. G. O. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

However, Colonel Lee last evening stated that the government only desired to order about 1,000 tents for use at Fort Sheridan and other Western posts, and that the advertisement was simply a formality.

"We are anxious to give the Chicago dealers an opportunity to bid," said Colonel Lee. "There is absolutely nothing significant in the matter."

Appropriation for a New Levee.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—[Special.]—Senator Mason this afternoon introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating $25,000 for a new levee at Shawneetown to replace the one destroyed.

VOTE BY PRECINCTS.

Results of Aldermanic Election Given in Detail.

VICTORS IN THE WARDS.

Republicans Carry Sixteen and Democrats Seventeen.

INDEPENDENTS WIN TWO.

How the Majority Is Figured in the New Council.

CAREY AND HERRMANN PLACED.

The Republicans elected sixteen of their candidates for Aldermen yesterday and the Democrats seventeen. Two independents were also successful. Of these Thomas Carey of the Twenty-ninth Ward will act with the Democrats and E. F. Herrmann of the Twenty-first with the Republicans. The Democrats, however, will have a majority of twenty-two in the next Council over Independents and Republicans. The detailed results in the various wards are shown in the following tables, which give the vote by precincts.

The general results of the election are published on the first page of this issue, but the detailed figures for the various wards by precincts in the Aldermanic contests are presented herewith:

FIRST WARD.

Prect.	Reith.	Coughlin	Clemence.
1	47	82	161
2	85	196	20
3	102	211	15
4	102	144	40
5	44	301	29
6	43	83	9
7	40	56	20
8	42	43	31
9	82	256	9
10	54	208	8
11	43	208	17
12	44	353	15
13	86	164	82
14	87	156	7
15	45	304	4
16	46	169	16
17	41	145	7
18	70	165	19
19	66	144	37
20	47	175	7
21	81	60	14
22	55	201	6
Totals	1,156	4,446	587

SECOND WARD.

Prect.	Best.	Gunther.
1	111	62
2	61	73
3	83	114
4	83	139
5	83	93
6	83	63
7	124	74
8	69	141
9	89	111
10	62	114
11	97	74
12	97	109
13	124	117
14	69	103
15	83	133
16	55	105
17	69	102
18	69	102
19	96	93
Totals	1,662	2,515

THIRD WARD.

Prect.	Fitch.	Solon.	Howard.
1	83	73	10
2	83	93	3
3	69	69	1
4	79	47	22
5	104	33	
6	130	100	
7	94	145	
8	110	44	
9	98	144	2
10	141	44	
11	109	69	
12	117	67	1
13	76	83	
14	108	33	30
15	87	33	23
16	94	69	11
17	112	33	
18	118	84	5
19	101	33	21
20	36	33	
21	135	47	1
22	118	33	
23	142	69	
24		69	
25		69	
26		69	
Totals	2,805	1,670	254

FOURTH WARD.

Prect.	Jackson.	Hanrahan.
1	118	71
2	190	71
3	156	77
4	156	77
5	69	71
6	69	91
7	116	44
8	81	44
9	123	78
10	123	78
11	142	84
12	152	71
13	152	71
14	152	71
15	109	68
16	109	68
17	143	49
18	143	49
19	143	49
20	143	49
21	143	49
22	143	49
23	69	113
24	69	
25	69	
26	69	
Totals	3,310	1,824

FIFTH WARD.

Prect.	Connor.	Daly.	O'Brien.
1	61	61	3
2	97	97	3
3	137	74	4
4	74	74	4
5	74	74	4
6	74	74	4
7	74	74	4
8	74	74	4
9	74	74	4
10	74	74	4
11	74	74	4
12	74	74	4
13	74	74	4
14	74	74	4
15	74	74	4
16	74	74	4
17	74	74	4
18	74	74	4
19	74	74	4
20	74	74	4
21	74	74	4
22	74	74	4
23	74	74	4
24	74	74	4
25	74	74	4
26	74	74	4
27	74	74	4
28	74	74	4
29	74	74	4
30	106	74	4
Totals	2,370	2,068	244

SIXTH WARD.

Prect.	Bixler.	Martin.	Umbach.	Lawrence.
1	50	50	50	50
2	50	50	50	50
3	50	50	50	50
4	50	50	50	50
5	50	50	50	50
6	50	50	50	50
7	50	50	50	50
8	50	50	50	50
9	50	50	50	50
10	50	50	50	50
11	50	50	50	50
12	50	50	50	50
13	50	50	50	50
14	50	50	50	50
15	50	50	50	50
16	50	50	50	50
17	50	50	50	50
18	50	50	50	50
19	50	50	50	50
20	50	50	50	50
21	50	50	50	50
22	50	50	50	50
23	50	50	50	50
24	50	50	50	50
25	50	50	50	50
26	50	50	50	50
27	50	50	50	50
28	50	50	50	50
29	50	50	50	50
30	50	50	50	50
Totals	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

SEVENTH WARD.

Prect.	Bloomer.	Pick.	Marvin.
1	69	69	70
2	69	69	70
3	69	69	70
4	69	69	70
5	69	69	70
6	69	69	70
7	69	69	70
8	69	69	70
9	69	69	70
10	69	69	70
11	69	69	70
12	69	69	70
13	69	69	70
14	69	69	70
15	69	69	70
16	69	69	70

Prect.	Brenner.	Fick.	Marcus.
16	54	135	1
17	66	181	3
18	47	128	4
19	89	158	2
20	81	176	12
21	43	74	75
Totals	3,269	2,522	1,639

EIGHTH WARD.

Prect.	Sevcik.	Novak.	Siman.
1	64	113	29
2	22	118	41
3	33	119	31
4	24	116	64
5	41	127	58
6	39	158	58
7	16	111	23
8	44	64	37
9	30	89	124
10	27	68	155
11	17	80	124
12	7	108	129
13	61	56	127
14	3	54	93
15	24	105	92
16	18	153	165
17	9	115	63
18	25	55	61
19	61	118	73
20	28	112	43
21	8	54	1
Totals	641	2,407	1,639

NINTH WARD.

Prect.	Bennett.	Cullerton.
1	36	155
2	50	133
3	74	107
4	80	125
5	69	142
6	87	148
7	74	143
8	78	106
9	135	138
10	98	161
11	46	126
12	45	129
13	71	168
14	91	158
15	89	118
16	67	162
17	64	120
18	48	106
19	70	210
20	53	140
21	70	146
22	33	174
23	2,023	4,188
Totals		

TENTH WARD.

Prect.	Miller.	Dorman.
1	67	69
2	110	70
3	121	48
4	85	35
5	151	40
6	191	47
7	121	40
8	80	58
9	133	129
10	156	106
11	68	66
12	152	106
13	69	69
14	121	79
15	124	84
16	116	61
17	138	92
18	124	61
19	87	58
20	98	64
21	182	68
22	142	38
23	134	19
24	121	34
25	124	42
26	149	52
27	6,146	3,105
Totals		

ELEVENTH WARD.

Prect.	Colson.	Gazzolo.
1	76	117
2	109	112
3	118	112
4	79	105
5	79	105
6	134	48
7	148	61
8	168	74
9	103	67
10	109	41
11	116	50
12	148	48
13	205	46
14	190	92
15	181	89
16	109	52
17	105	49
18	120	76
19	102	135
20	98	47
21	131	130
22	3,338	2,414
Totals		

TWELFTH WARD.

Prect.	Darrow.	Neagle.	Daly.
1	126	92	1
2	129	93	2
3	160	77	1
4	140	93	1
5	122	66	1
6	91	71	1
7	87	72	1
8	125	64	1
9	158	82	1
10	81	64	1
11	95	61	1
12	86	91	1
13	106	134	1
14	100	87	1
15	93	111	1
16	90	111	1
17	74	74	1
18	147	84	1
19	133	123	1
20	106	93	1
21	108	68	1
22	89	80	1
23	88	75	1
24	112	86	1
25	93	78	1
26	104	64	1
27	5,450	2,219	
Totals			

TWELFTH WARD.

Prect.	Fourteen.	Grein.	Olesen.
1	104	107	1
2	68	98	1
3	83	125	1
4	117	81	1
5	106	33	1
6	132	44	1
7	141	67	1
8	67	87	1
9	129	74	1
10	124	55	1
11	104	74	1
12	110	64	1
13	91	74	1
14	74	68	1
15	93	61	1
16	108	58	1
17	92	106	1
18	111	94	1
19	88	58	1
20	112	68	1
21	104	42	1
22	149	61	1
23	4,891	4,961	67
Totals			

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Prect.	Viers.	Maypole.	Hill.
1	72	141	1
2	25	140	1
3	43	140	1
4	50	153	1
5	60	153	1
6	63	126	1
7	51	104	1
8	63	98	1
9	97	97	1
10	43	100	1
11	79	79	1
12	103	74	1
13	84	145	1
14	116	116	1
15	58	84	1
16	44	69	1
17	67	116	1
18	107	107	1
19	94	94	1
20	88	111	1
21	62	122	1
22	89	89	1
23	51	101	1
24	65	135	1
25	3,338	4,270	52
Totals			

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Prect.	Raymer.	Mahoney.
1	41	217
2	18	141
3	27	83
4	45	83
5	229	59
6	74	90
7	126	52
8	102	69
9	102	42
10	178	41
11	107	38
12	117	38
13	107	67
14	140	71
15	178	94
16	107	73
17	103	58
18	114	58
19	134	58
20	124	58
21	119	58
22	134	73
23	114	74
24	103	103
25	56	43
26	127	64
27	129	64
28	119	64
29	4,073	3,607
Totals		

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Prect.	Johnson.	Smulski (vacancy).	Kuna.	Winter (vacancy).
1	127	120	53	94
2	139	115	39	84
3	141	127	44	94
4	148	121	23	49
5	92	84	84	49
6	102	84	84	49
7	180	116	80	63
8	58	81	80	63
9	159	116	55	63
10	149	151	89	136
11	159	73	117	97
12	66	60	101	60
13	82	82	60	60
14	107	61	60	60
15	44	103	97	97
16	85	109	58	58
17	76	81	58	58
18	91	133	102	102
19	108	118	102	102
20	103	98	104	104
21	161	130	74	74
22	56	111	120	120
23	89	111	74	74
24	76	108	88	88
25	47	90	58	58
26	29	111	58	58
27	131	46	58	58
28	34	70	190	190
29	61	65	73	128
30	39	73	128	73
31	3,142	3,363	3,906	3,273
Totals				

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Prect.	Oberndorf.	Shay.
1	61	106
2	104	101
3	83	113
4	123	94
5	113	71
6	96	104
7	113	155
8	118	134
9	148	92
10	138	61
11	138	73
12	138	61
13	87	74
14	104	84
15	51	61
16	1,722	1,593
Totals		277

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Prect.	Rogers.	Conlon.	McLean.
1	228	182	2
2	146	172	8
3	141	159	6
4	116	176	6
5	116	159	6
6	148	98	6
7	93	240	10
8	106	147	13
9	109	93	9
10	78	86	16
11	211	97	22
12	143	96	4
13	116	83	4
14	81	129	2
15	129	129	4
16	119	71	2
17	89	150	2
18	92	160	1
19	105	105	1
20	125	125	1
21	3,236	3,776	235
Totals			

NINETEENTH WARD.

Prect.	Powers.	Armstrong.
1	173	27
2	208	32
3	178	45
4	160	44
5	160	49
6	134	60
7	205	45
8	190	46
9	181	89
10	167	89
11	167	89
12	181	89
13	181	89
14	205	89
15	226	89
16	226	89
17	226	89
18	226	89
19	226	89
20	226	89
21	226	89
22	226	89
23	226	89
24	226	89
25	226	89
26	226	89
27	226	89
28	226	89
29	226	89
30	226	89
31	226	89
32	226	89
33	226	89
34	226	89
35	226	89
36	226	89
37	226	89
38	226	89
39	226	89
40	226	89
41	226	89
42	226	89
43	226	89
Totals	4,073	3,607

TWENTIETH WARD.

Prect.	Peavey.	Brown.
1	175	130
2	90	126
3	13	129
4	13	129
5	124	130
6	124	106
7	82	80
8	91	76
9	91	76
10	86	80
11	74	68
12	93	68
13	93	68
14	104	52
15	51	52
16	1,722	1,583
Totals		277

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Prect.	Rogers.	Conlon.	McLean.
1	228	182	2
2	146	172	8
3	141	159	6
4	116	176	6
5	116	159	6
6	148	98	6
7	93	240	10
8	106	147	13
9	109	93	9
10	78	86	16
11	211	97	22
12	143	96	4
13	116	83	4
14	81	129	2
15	129	129	4
16	119	71	2
17	89	150	2
18	92	160	1
19	105	105	1
20	125	125	1
21	3,236	3,776	235
Totals			

NINETEENTH WARD.

Prect.	Powers.	Armstrong.
1	173	27
2	208	32
3	178	45
4	160	44
5	160	49
6	134	60
7	205	45
8	190	46
9	181	89
10	167	89
11	167	89
12	181	89
13	181	89
14	205	89
15	226	89
16	226	89
17	226	89
18	226	89
19	226	89
20	226	89
21	226	89
22	226	89
23	226	89
24	226	89
25	226	89
26	226	89
27	226	89
28	226	89
29	226	89
30	226	89
31	226	89
32	226	89
33	226	89
34	226	89
35	226	89
36	226	89
37	226	89
38	226	89
39	226	89
40	226	89
41	226	89
42	226	89
43	226	89
Totals	4,073	3,607

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1	175	130
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7	82	80
8	91	76
9	91	76
10	86	80
11	74	68
12	93	68
13	93	68
14	104	52
15	51	52
16	1,722	1,583
Totals		277

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Prect.	Plotke.	McGillen.	Herrmann.
1	31	76	93
2	86	94	84
3	104	84	84
4	84	84	84
5	44	84	84
6	84	84	84
7	84	84	84
8	84	84	84
9	84	84	84

AM
IGHT Undersells Every Clothing Store in Chicago.
HING
E
er State & Quincy.

n's 18-ounce Clay Worsted ts, single and double-breasted ks and cutaway frocks — no se can make or buy them by thous and less than $9.50 each utnam Underselling **$7.95**

mported Worsted Suits, Prince r and sack styles—cannot be ess than $13.50— reselling price— **$12.00**
wool, 16-oz. Covert th Top Coats..... **$5.95**
nble and Twist **$7.50**
ert Coats..... **$7.50**
adway Box **$10.00**
xel Top Coats, silk **$10.80**
ure Drive Top **$15.00**
ts, silk lined.....
French Cords, English Piccased Worsted, finer than other **$18.00, $20.00 $22.00,**

am's" Underselling
thing Department.
ss—or clothing department in hes the wonderful low prices we and *Children's* Fine Clothing. we'll make them proud and ery fine oak bat and ball with 0 or more.

nts Suits, ages 8 to 16, our tly all-wool, others ask $8.95 selling price..... **$2.85**

e Knee Trousers Suits— new, nobby styles, including and Tricots for confirmation— **.85, $4.95, $5.50, $7.50, to $12.**

, Ages 14 to 20—Largest lowest prices for Fashionable in Chicago—fine Black Clay or double breasted sacks, all others ask $10.00— **$7.50**

and Black Diagonal Cheviot to 19—others ask **$6.60**

, $10, $12, $13.50, $15, $18.

25, $1.50, $1.75, 00 to $4.00.

Nobby little Vestee Sailor and Reefer Suits, not all wool, but good wearers, others advertise them as all wool, **$1.65** $1.95—Putnam's price

tee and Sailor Suits, strictly all colors, neatly trimmed, values $2.45, $2.65, $2.85, $3.15, $3.65, $3.95.

p Coats—ages 3 to 15—just like ir—our unrivalled price **$2.85**

mile Knee Trousers—ages 3 to 8 buckles and bands—very stylish boys — **33c, 43c, 79c, 95c**—assimeres, cardinal serge, green cloths.

' All Wool Knee Pants—our own ams sewed with silk—ages 8 to **79c, 95c.**

and Children's Fashionable wear at Low Prices.

rday Evenings Until 10.

Cash Promptly Filled. Catalogue and Samples Free.

er Plants.

han'Seed Store CATALOGUE
86 RANDOLPH-ST.

WINSLOW'S ING SYRUP
HILDREN TEETHING.
ften while teething, ild, softens the gums, allays all colic, and is the best remedy for ATY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

WATCH THE NEW YORK TICKERS

Local Banks and Stock Exchange Closed on Account of Election—Reaction in Securities Expected.

The local Stock Exchange was closed yesterday, also the banks, owing to the election day holiday. As the New York Stock Exchange furnished quotations, however, the different brokerage houses on La Salle street were open for business as usual. The New York market at present is of extra interest to the local speculative and financial fraternity, owing to the extremely erratic course which the war scare has caused all securities to pursue, and the chances of heavy fluctuations during the next few days with Cuban developments. The houses with New York connections were well filled with customers during the day. The reaction from the strong market of Monday appeared to be rather expected, as even the bulls in stocks were ready to concede that recent advances had been too rapid, in view of the still existing menace as regards war.

The New York Stock Exchange, contrary to all previous precedents, will be open for business as usual on Good Friday. The directors of the exchange rendered this decision yesterday, it being urged that owing to liability of rapid developments in this country's relations with Spain the market on Saturday, with no let down easy transition period on Friday, might witness some altogether too abrupt changes from Thursday. Therefore, that possible big changes in values might be effected with less shock, and with better opportunities for bulls or bears as the case might be to get out on the first alarms, it was thought expedient and conservative to depart from the previous custom of observing a holiday on that day.

No Adjournment for Good Friday.

The governors were of the opinion that a protracted holiday, such as the closing of the exchange on Good Friday, would prove most disastrous in case of a declaration of war or further bearish developments.

But little support was given the market today by any but the professional traders. In the last hour there was a covering by shorts of stocks sold earlier in the day, and something of a rally was brought about in that way. Closing prices, however, were considerably below those of yesterday, net declines of one point and more being common. It was really but a trader's market, the commission houses doing practically nothing and the larger interests still holding aloof.

There has been considerable comment made upon the failure of the stock market to respond to the unfavorable developments of the last few days. Since last Saturday war has become practically assured—or at least it has appeared more probable than at any time since the Maine disaster. Yet on Saturday and on Monday the market showed strength and today there was not the weakness that would seem warranted by conditions.

In these several days there has not been that extension of the short interest that might reasonably have been expected, in view of the bearish character of the news from Washington and Madrid. The nervous traders in the Stock Exchange were badly scared on Saturday and yesterday and they have since ventured to "put out their stocks, fearing another squeeze such as they then had. As a result the short interest in the market is comparatively small, and what there is of it is made up of speculators who are not of the sort that run quickly.

Peace Hope Is Not Abandoned.

During the last few days there has been no liquidation, it is true, but this is due to the fact that there has already taken place about all the liquidation that will occur without an actual declaration of war. There are many investment interests who do not believe even now that war is to take place, and who, in pursuance to their belief, have refused to sell securities. Should war really come there will be heavy liquidation by such people as these who have been waiting to know definitely whether or not the country is to be embroiled in a struggle over Cuban freedom.

These interests having held their securities this long are not likely to unload them now before definite action upon the question of war is taken. But if that action be adverse to investment interests—if Congress declares war against Spain—there will be a rush from every corner of all sorts and conditions.

PRICES FALL AWAY.

Speculative Tension in Wall Street Is Great.

ALL WAIT ON M'KINLEY.

Is Considered Dangerous to Adjourn Over Good Friday.

NERVOUS TRADERS SCARED.

Heavy Liquidations Are Sure to Follow if Hostilities Begin.

PROFESSIONAL TRADERS ACTIVE.

[SPECIAL BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, April 5.—After opening with a little show of strength the stock market developed a sagging tendency today, and during the greater part of the session the street had a dull time of it, with prices slipping downward. The market reflected a disposition on the part of both bulls and bears to await definite news from Washington. Although the trading was light, the tension was nevertheless great.

It is the general opinion, and an opinion backed up by all appearances, that it needs only some definite move on the part of the powers that be at Washington to precipitate a violent movement in stocks in either one way or the other. This feeling is evidenced by the action of the governors of the Stock Exchange, who today rescinded their previous decision to close the exchange on Good Friday and determined to continue business on that day.

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The following private wire advice was received from Price, McCormick & Co.: "During the most of the afternoon the market was at a standstill, although at the close some pressure made its appearance in St. Paul, Sugar, and Burlington. The impression on the exchange was that the Hebrew houses, which last week were bullish, had changed their position and were now on the bear side of the market, but their operations were so inconsiderable that the conclusion was hardly warranted. Their operations had more the character of scalping than anything else. A fairly good rally took place during the last half hour on so-called Washington buying, but no news was received to account for it. The only Washington news was to the effect that the Senate was in rather a warlike temper and that possibly the President would not be able to control it.

"There was no trading in any local stocks on the curb.

"The annual meeting of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company will be held at 2 p. m., today in the New York Life Insurance Building.

"Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 5.	March 29.
New York	$162,024,132	$140,027,975
Chicago	Election day	16,256,026
Boston	19,075,829	17,586,629
Philadelphia	12,487,654	12,283,070
St. Louis	4,475,978	4,068,937
Baltimore	3,307,218	2,541,992
New Orleans	1,963,628	1,928,672

"New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: St. Louis, 50c discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Today's stock market was almost utterly stagnant and there were minutes at a time during the session of the exchange when no quotation for any stock was recorded. Small as the total volume of business was, most of it was made up of transactions in a few of the leading stocks. Sugar and grangers absorbing the largest proportion. The dullness itself was expressive of the prevailing sentiment of waiting and of extreme doubt.

Not only were reports very conflicting as to what would be the tenor of the President's message to Congress tomorrow, but opinions as to how the message would be received and disposed of differed widely. There was practically nothing left of yesterday's sanguine anticipations that a sentiment would grow in Washington against warlike measures.

There were, in fact, significant reports that the organized pressure which has been exerted upon Congress during the last few days against hostile measures has rather defeated its purposes by awakening resentment. Wall street counted much on the effect of these united representations to Congress.

Prices show small losses throughout as a net result of the day's trading. The opinion is still tenaciously held in some quarters that hostilities may be averted. Such hopes of this were entertained today were based on the possibility that Spain would be induced to yield to the demands of this government by the representations of the Pope and the European powers. An expression of the prevailing uneasiness was the decision by the Stock Exchange Governing board to keep open for business on Good Friday.

The money market continues to reflect the stress over the relations with Spain as forcibly as in the stock market. Funds continue to move to the interior for the purpose of strengthening the reserves of interior banks. The proportion of reserves of all the banks in the country have been enormously increased in the last few weeks and New York has made good the consequent drain upon its reserves by a large contraction in loans and by heavy imports of gold from Europe. The owners of money were very loath to put it out in loans.

The prevailing rates of 5 per cent for time money and the varying rates for call loans are admitted to be largely sentimental and based on apprehension of war. The position of the banks is admittedly strong, the supply of available funds large, and the demand for the use of money not very active. But with rates stiffly held gold continues and will continue to come from Europe. The easing of money in London and Berlin facilitates the import gold movement, and the engagements announced today amount to nearly $3,000,000.

Transactions in bonds were on a very small scale but the market shared the depression with stocks. Total sales, $1,225,000.

United States new 4s and the old 4s registered are ¼ lower bid today.

Total sales of stocks today, 257,100 shares, including 25,547 Burlington, 9,220 Louisville and Nashville, 7,000 Manhattan, 12,952 Metropolitan, 3,285 New York Central, 3,920 Northern Pacific preferred, 9,920 Rock Island, 27,500 St. Paul, 26,312 Union Pacific, 3,750 U. S. Leather, and 6,610 American Spirits, 12,058 Tobacco, 3,322 Consolidated Gas, 75,298 Sugar.

Money on call firm, 3@3 per cent; last loan, 2½; prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4826@4834 for demand and at 4804@4804 for sixty days; posted rates, 4812@482 and 4846@485; commercial bills, 479¾. Silver certificates, 55¾@56; bar silver, 56¾; Mexican dollars, 45. Government bonds weak; State bonds dull; railroad bonds weak.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Apl. 5.	Apl. 4.
Am. Sugar	80,500	118¾	115¼	116⅝	118⅝
Do pfd	100	108	108	108	106
Am. Tobacco	11,800	102½	101	101⅝	102⅝
Am. Cot. Oil pfd	10	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	70
Am. Tel. & C. Co	200	91	91	91	91
Atchison	200	11¾	11¼	11¼	.....
Do pfd	2,400	25¾	25¼	25¼	26¼
Am. Spirits Co	4,800	9¾	9⅝	9	9⅝
Do pfd	300	21	20¼	20¼	18⅝
Bkn. Rap. Tran	2,500	38¾	33¾	38⅝	39⅛
Bay State Gas	1,400	3	3	3	3
Balt. & Ohio	100	16	16	16	.....
C. & O. 1st pfd	100	61	61	61	61
Bkn. Un. Gas	10	110	110	110	.....
C., B. & Q	25,200	99¾	91¼	91¼	93⅜
C., R. I. & P	300	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	76⅝
C., M. & St. P	27,700	89¼	88¼	89⅛	89⅝
C., R. I. & P	9,700	89⅝	85¼	85⅝	86⅞
Ches. & Ohio	600	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	200	92	92	92	91¾
Canadian Pac	200	81¼	81¼	81¼	.....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	800	170	170	170	170
C., C., C. & St. L	200	47	47	47	47
Del. & Hudson	400	114	114	114	114
Den. & Rio G. pfd	800	44¼	43⅝	44	44¼
Detroit Gas	200	60	60	60	.....
Erie	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Do 1st pfd	100	33	33	33	34
Gen. Electric	800	33	32½	32½	33
Ill. C. R. R	200	99	99	99	99
Ill. Central	50	99	98⅝	98⅝	100¼
Iowa Central	200	8	8	8	7
Louis. & Nash	8,200	59¼	48¾	49⅜	50⅝
Manhattan	14,500	97¾	95¾	96⅝	98
Mex. Cen. ctfs.	2,000	32	32	32	33
Met. Traction	9,100	193¼	189¼	193¼	193¼
Missouri Pac	2,500	26	26	26	27
Minn. Iron	100	69¼	69¼	69¼	.....
M., S. & St. L. 2d pfd	100	50	50	50	50
N. Y. Air Brake	400	17	14	16	.....
Northern Pac	2,700	23¼	22½	22½	23¾
Do pfd	3,700	61¼	60¾	61⅛	62⅛
N. Y. Central	3,000	111	109¾	110¾	111¾
Nor. & W. pfd	700	45¾	45¾	45¾	46½
North Am. Co	500	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
National Lead	100	30	30	30	30
Do pfd	100	104½	103½	103½	103¾
O. R. & N. pfd	50	67½	67½	67½	69
Pacific Mail	3,000	37¾	36¾	37¼	37¾
Penn. R. R	200	113¾	113¾	113¾	114
Pacific Mail	900	24¾	23¾	24¼	25
Pullman Palace	1,000	170¾	170¾	170¾	.....
Reading	400	17	16¾	16¾	17
Do 1st pfd	600	39¾	39¾	39¾	40½
Southern Ry	1,000	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	1,000	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	100	48	48	48	50
Southern Pac	100	14	13⅝	13⅝	14
St. L. & San Fran	50	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Do 1st pfd	200	55¼	55¼	55¼	.....
Do 2d pfd	200	26	26	26	26½
Texas Pac	500	10	10	10	10½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,500	25¼	25	25	25½
Union Pac	26,312	19¾	19	19⅜	20⅛
Do pfd	26,100	52½	51⅝	52⅜	53⅛
U. S. Express	3	41	41	41	39
U. P., D. & G	3,100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
W. & L. E	100	5	5	5	5
Wabash pfd	400	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15½
Wells Fargo Exp	138	115	115	115	115¼
Western Union	1,400	86¼	85	86¼	86

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	100	United States	88
American	120	Wargo	115

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg	121	U. S. 2s	97¼
Do coup	121	U. S. 5s, reg	111½
U. S. 4s of 1907, reg	110½	Do 5s coup	111¾
Do coup	110¾	District 3.65s	120

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

40000 Atch gen 4s	87½@87	1000 do So Minn	116¼
284500 do adjmt 4s	87¾@89¼	5000 do do	116¼
2000 Ann. Arb 4s	83½	11000 M K & T 1st	86¼@86¾
10000 A & N W 1st	83½	30000 do 2d	59¼@61¼
2000 Ann Spir 6s	103	3000 M K & S 1st	93¼
16000 B & O Park-ersburg 1st	106@107	10000 Minn Un 1st	87½
5000 B & Ft. Smith con 5s	118½	1000 N Y C & St L 4s	101
1000 Canso Sta 1st 5s	100	4000 N Y Cal 5s	106
35000 C & O gen 4½s	107@107¼	4000 N Y S & W fund 5s	105
1000 do R & A 1st	102	10000 N W 1st	105
27000 do con 5s	113¾@114	5000 do reg	115
1000 C & E Ill gen 5s	105	2000 N O & W con 5s	106
2000 C B & Q conts	114¾	15000 N P prior 4s	93¼@94
2000 do conv 5s	102	3000 Or Imp 5s	93¾
45000 do Neb 4s	95¾	5000 OR & N 4s	82¾
137000 C R I & P ex 5s	106¾	10000 Pac Mail 5s	94@94¼
1000 Chi Mil & St P 4½s ser E	62	10000 do 1st	104¾
5000 Con Gas Chg 5s	102	2000 P & E 1st	76½
2000 do imp 5s	89¾	1000 Pitts Ft W & C 4½s ser B	113¾
2000 E T V & G div 5s	112½	28000 Rdg gen 4s	86¼
25000 Erie prior 4s	87¾@87¼	2000 St L & S F 4s	72½
15000 Ft W & D C 1st	68	500000 do 2d class A	113¼
2000 Gen Elec deb 5s	110	7000 Tex P 1st 5s	95¾@100
6000 G H & S A 7s	107	25000 do 2d	35@37½
6000 L Val 4½s	100¾@103	5000 Ulster & D 5s	101
10000 Iowa Cen 1st gold bonds	104	171000 U P 4s	90½@91
2000 Ind B & W 1st pf	86	41000 U S 4s new	121¾@122
31000 do unf 4s	86	15000 Wab 1st	106¾@107
7000 Met St R R	169¾	20000 Wis C 1st 5s	86¼@87
20000 Mex Int 1st 4s	73@74	4000 W S gtd 4s	107½@108

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., April 5.—[Special.]—General weakness has characterized the local market today, with drifting the only activity. Sugar, etc., and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy were leaders. The coppers were represented by weakness in Montana, Atlantic, and Butte. Call loans, 3½@4; time money, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, 5@6 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	7,000	115¾	118	115¼	116⅛
Do pfd	25	108	108	108	108
Atchison	50	11	11	11	11
Do pfd	400	25¾	26⅛	25¾	25⅝
Bay State Gas	200	3	3	3	3
Bell Telephone	76	243	245	243	243
C., B. & Q	4,000	99¼	99¾	99¼	99⅝
Chicago June. Ry	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Mex. Cent	1,500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Pullman	25	172	172	172	173
Westinghouse pfd	25	51	51	51	51

BONDS.

2000 Atch 4s	87	4000 C B & Q conv 5s	104¼
45000 do adj 4s	58¾		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Quotations on Cash and Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets here were stagnant today, in view of the approach of the Easter holidays, while the uncertainties of the political situation depressed quotations. At the same time it is felt that each day's delay decreases the likelihood of a Spanish-American war.

Foreign exchange was much better at midday on a somewhat ragged buying here, which is regretted because it will weaken the position if war occurs.

The continued fall in Brazil stocks excites attention. Gold is in strong demand for New York at 77s 11d, and £250,000 in Japanese yen were bought for export at 78s 6¼d.

LONDON, April 5.—The market for American securities fluctuated somewhat after a steady opening, then declined, and closed dull, with a generally light demand.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balances today, £28,000.

American eagles to the amount of £28,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England today.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 164.70.

Bar silver closed very firm at 28⅝d per ounce.

Gold at Lisbon has advanced to 52⅝.

Closing: Consols for money, 111 5-16; do for the account, 111¼; Canadian Pacific, 93¾; Erie, 13; do 1st pfd, 34½; Illinois Central, 100½; Mexican ordinary, 19⅝; St. Paul common, 91½; New York Central, 114¼; Pennsylvania, 58⅝; Reading, 5⅝; Atchison, 11¼; Louisville and Nashville, 51; Grand Trunk, 8; Mexican Central new 4s, 66. Bar silver steady, 28¼d per ounce. Money, 2@3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, April 5.—Three per cent rentes, 103 francs 25 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 29½ centimes for checks.

On the bourse today prices opened weak, due to the fall in Spanish 4s, grew firmer, and reacted on a new fall, owing partly to forced sales and partly to the reports that President McKinley's message to Congress will be unfavorable to Spain.

BERLIN, April 5.—Business on the bourse today was uninteresting and conflicting, owing to the reports dealing with the dispute between Spain and the United States. The prices of international securities were maintained and Americans were steady. Canadian Pacific shares were harder, in consequence of the increase in the weekly traffic returns.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	40	Ontario	300
Crown Point	20	Ophir	85
Con. Cal. and Va	80	Plymouth	8
Deadwood	75	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Currie	20	Quicksilver, pfd	200
Hale & Norcross	120	Sierra Nevada	150
Homestake	3700	Standard	170
Iron Silver	52	Union Con	40
Mexican	40	Yellow Jacket	23

BOSTON, Mass., April 5.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	1⅝	Franklin	11
Atlantic	23	Osceola	40
Boston & Mont	177	Quincy	166
Butte & Boston	22⅝	Santa Fe	145
Calumet & Hecla	517	Wolverine	195
Centennial	12½	Parrott	23

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	16	Hale & Norcross	125
Alpha Con	7	Julia	3
Andes	11	Kentuck Con	3
Belcher	17	Mexican	27
Best & Belcher	31	Occidental Con	290
Bullion	3	Ophir	76
Caledonia	23	Overman	13
Challenge Con	26	Potosi	40
Choller	43	Savage	21
Confidence	85	Scorpion	5
Con. Cal. & Va	71	Sierra Nevada	175
Con. Imperial	11	Union Con	42
Crown Point	23	Utah Con	10
Exchequer	4	Yellow Jacket	24
Gould & Currie	21	Standard	160

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 4	19,577	77	24,823	29,567
Tuesday, April 5	3,000	1,400	22,000	15,000
Totals	22,577	1,477	46,823	38,567
Same period last week	20,658	1,974	55,048	29,532
Same period 1897	18,901	1,434	26,480	21,607
Shipments				
Monday, April 4	3,809	.....	4,720	4,961
Tuesday, April 5	2,000	.....	4,000	2,000
Totals	5,309	.....	8,720	7,561
Same period last week	7,057	.....	9,939	8,834
Same period 1897	5,415	.....	9,199	4,540

The following table gives receipts for March, 1898, and the first quarter of the present year with comparisons:

MARCH RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	630,491	2,079,632	956,980
Kansas City	394,332	991,971	240,434
Omaha	153,718	480,501	120,349
St. Louis	186,899	437,580	69,650
Total 1898	1,370,505	3,929,394	1,600,716
Total 1897	1,280,258	3,650,400	1,333,729
Total 1896	1,424,475	3,210,256	1,189,210
Total 1895	1,450,575	3,420,251	1,190,819
Total 1894	1,391,672	3,318,524	1,042,214
Total 1893	1,455,202	2,421,058	898,704
Total 1892	1,491,514	3,196,326	991,266
Total 1891	1,271,544	4,274,350	746,925

Today's receipts are estimated at 12,000 cattle, 26,000 hogs, 10,000 sheep, and 1,000 calves. Yesterday 24,810 hogs, and 16,327 sheep a week ago, and 15,354 cattle, 29,418 hogs, and 10,016 sheep the corresponding Wednesday a year ago.

The first quarter of 1898 Kansas City received 30,006 carloads of live stock, against 28,283 a year ago, 26,061 two years ago, and 23,873 the corresponding three months of 1895.

Trevor and Puckingham are averaging 2286@279 lbs cost $3.94@4.07, and 1606@171 lbs, $3.87@3.87½. Armour bought 3,800; Anglo-American, 900; Boyd, Lunham, 1,000; Continental, 1,200; Hathaway, 1,000; Hammond, 800; International, 1,500; Lipton, 900; Morris, 1,000; and Swift, 3,200.

Of the 1,000 carloads of cattle received here last month Iowa contributed 3,985; Illinois, 2,894; Missouri, 383; and Minnesota, 326. Of the 10,980 carloads of cattle received last month Texas was credited with 5,022; Illinois, 2,578; and Missouri, 1,019.

Cattle—The market for beef cattle was active at steady to strong prices. The proportion of native steers was smaller than usual for Tuesday. Steers were not numerous enough to be admitted to the classification of scalping than anything else. A fairly good rally took place during the last half hour on so-called Washington buying, but no news was received to account for it. The only Washington news was to the effect that the Senate was in rather a warlike temper and that possibly the President would not be able to control it.

There was no trading in any local stocks on the curb.

The annual meeting of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company will be held at 2 p. m., today in the New York Life Insurance Building.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 5.	March 29.
New York	$162,024,132	$140,027,975
Chicago	Election day	16,256,026
Boston	19,075,829	17,586,629
Philadelphia	12,487,654	12,283,070
St. Louis	4,475,978	4,068,937
Baltimore	3,307,218	2,541,992
New Orleans	1,963,628	1,928,672

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: St. Louis, 50c discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Today's stock market was almost utterly stagnant and there were minutes at a time during the session of the exchange when no quotation for any stock was recorded. Small as the total volume of business was, most of it was made up of transactions in a few of the leading stocks. Sugar and grangers absorbing the largest proportion. The dullness itself was expressive of the prevailing sentiment of waiting and of extreme doubt.

Not only were reports very conflicting as to what would be the tenor of the President's message to Congress tomorrow, but opinions as to how the message would be received and disposed of differed widely. There was practically nothing left of yesterday's sanguine anticipations that a sentiment would grow in Washington against warlike measures.

There were, in fact, significant reports that the organized pressure which has been exerted upon Congress during the last few days against hostile measures has rather defeated its purposes by awakening resentment. Wall street counted much on the effect of these united representations to Congress.

Prices show small losses throughout as a net result of the day's trading. The opinion is still tenaciously held in some quarters that hostilities may be averted. Such hopes of this were entertained today were based on the possibility that Spain would be induced to yield to the demands of this government by the representations of the Pope and the European powers. An expression of the prevailing uneasiness was the decision by the Stock Exchange Governing board to keep open for business on Good Friday.

The money market continues to reflect the stress over the relations with Spain as forcibly as in the stock market. Funds continue to move to the interior for the purpose of strengthening the reserves of interior banks. The proportion of reserves of all the banks in the country have been enormously increased in the last few weeks and New York has made good the consequent drain upon its reserves by a large contraction in loans and by heavy imports of gold from Europe. The owners of money were very loath to put it out in loans.

The prevailing rates of 5 per cent for time money and the varying rates for call loans are admitted to be largely sentimental and based on apprehension of war. The position of the banks is admittedly strong, the supply of available funds large, and the demand for the use of money not very active. But with rates stiffly held gold continues and will continue to come from Europe. The easing of money in London and Berlin facilitates the import gold movement, and the engagements announced today amount to nearly $3,000,000.

Transactions in bonds were on a very small scale but the market shared the depression with stocks. Total sales, $1,225,000.

United States new 4s and the old 4s registered are ¼ lower bid today.

Total sales of stocks today, 257,100 shares, including 25,547 Burlington, 9,220 Louisville and Nashville, 7,000 Manhattan, 12,952 Metropolitan, 3,285 New York Central, 3,920 Northern Pacific preferred, 9,920 Rock Island, 27,500 St. Paul, 26,312 Union Pacific, 3,750 U. S. Leather, and 6,610 American Spirits, 12,058 Tobacco, 3,322 Consolidated Gas, 75,298 Sugar.

Money on call firm, 3@3 per cent; last loan, 2½; prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4826@4834 for demand and at 4804@4804 for sixty days; posted rates, 4812@482 and 4846@485; commercial bills, 479¾. Silver certificates, 55¾@56; bar silver, 56¾; Mexican dollars, 45. Government bonds weak; State bonds dull; railroad bonds weak.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Apl. 5.	Apl. 4.
Am. Sugar	80,500	118¾	115¼	116⅝	118⅝
Do pfd	100	108	108	108	106
Am. Tobacco	11,800	102½	101	101⅝	102⅝
Am. Cot. Oil pfd	10	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	70
Am. Tel. & C. Co	200	91	91	91	91
Atchison	200	11¾	11¼	11¼	.....
Do pfd	2,400	25¾	25¼	25¼	26¼
Am. Spirits Co	4,800	9¾	9⅝	9	9⅝
Do pfd	300	21	20¼	20¼	18⅝
Bkn. Rap. Tran	2,500	38¾	33¾	38⅝	39⅛
Bay State Gas	1,400	3	3	3	3
Balt. & Ohio	100	16	16	16	.....
C. & O. 1st pfd	100	61	61	61	61
Bkn. Un. Gas	10	110	110	110	.....
C., B. & Q	25,200	99¾	91¼	91¼	93⅜
C., R. I. & P	300	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	76⅝
C., M. & St. P	27,700	89¼	88¼	89⅛	89⅝
C., R. I. & P	9,700	89⅝	85¼	85⅝	86⅞
Ches. & Ohio	600	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	200	92	92	92	91¾
Canadian Pac	200	81¼	81¼	81¼	.....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	800

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898.

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

(From the National Republican platform adopted at St. Louis June 18, 1896, nearly two years ago.)

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

WITH the Pope, Spain, and the autonomists all pleading with the Cubans for peace it looks very much as if the insurgents were masters of the situation.

THE intimation coming from Yokohama that the Japanese Cabinet has decided to pursue a passive policy in the present crisis in China may only mean that, in accordance with European tactics, the wily little island empire is planning a grand "coup" in that quarter of the world.

THE Queen Regent of Spain is in the same predicament as that which drove King George of Greece to war last year. If she lets Cuba go in peace her dynasty will be overthrown, and if she goes to war she will lose Cuba and subject her nation to a tremendous drubbing. In either case Cuba will be free.

THE Boston Herald (Ind.-Dem.) compliments Minister Woodford for the wise discretion and sound judgment he has manifested in the discharge of his delicate duties as representative at the United States at Madrid. The compliment, however, is tempered somewhat by the fact that the Herald is a peace-at-any-price organ.

MR. ECHOLS, President of the National A. P. A., may as well save his trip to Washington so far as mediation of the Pope between the United States and Spain is concerned. The United States has nothing to "mediate" by the Pope or anybody else, and Mr. Echols will simply make himself and his organization ridiculous by attacking the windmills.

AND now a suspicion has been started that in stopping at the Cape Verde Islands the Dons have been playing a sharp game and that their torpedo flotilla is now trying to "steal a base" by making a forced run to Puerto Rico. While this may be only a suspicion, it will be well enough for the authorities at Washington to be on the watch in order that they may not be caught napping.

JAPAN now comes out as an open ally of Great Britain in connection with the surrendering of Wei-Hai-Wei to the British. Russia and Germany are accordingly frowning in unison. The logical result would seem to be a tacit alliance between the Czar and the Kaiser, followed by some other counter move on the part of the British lion. The Asiatic story is always one that promises "to be continued in our next."

THE Pope's offer to mediate seems likely to go begging. The United States will have none of it, and the insurgents have no use for it, while the Spanish press is unanimous in the assertion that such mediation is to be accepted "only on the understanding that it implies no surrender of Spanish right, sovereignty, or territory in Cuba." In other words, Spain is quite willing that the Pope should arbitrate, but with the distinct understanding that he shall arbitrate against the insurgents and against the United States.

MR. EUSTIS, our late Minister to France, while believing that we are drifting into a war with Spain, is of the opinion that France will occupy a position of strict neutrality. He says:

> The French aristocracy and the Catholic party in France naturally strongly sympathize with the Spanish government as against the United States, but they have no voice in the French government today, and there is no doubt that the French government would be absolutely neutral in case of war between Spain and the United States. . . . The fact is that if our government intends to take any decisive action which would lead to hostilities it can discard any apprehension that any European power would take any active part against our government.

Mr. Eustis pronounces M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a man of extraordinary intelligence and an admirably equipped diplomat, who entertains a friendly feeling towards the American government and people.

ANOTHER Republican representative who voted for the Allen law has bowed to the storm of popular indignation and decided not to attempt to secure a renomination. Frank Murdoch of Knox County has declared that "business conditions make it imperative for him to refuse" to be a candidate again. It looks much as if the imperativeness of business conditions did not dawn on him until he learned the state of public sentiment concerning the Allen law. Mr. Murdoch has served for three terms. He has been an active and influential member. He could undoubtedly have been renominated and reelected without the least difficulty had it not been for his course regarding the Allen law. That was something his constituents could not forgive. It will be seen that the Republicans in country districts, where traction companies do not cut as important a figure as they do in Chicago, are making short work of Allen law Representatives. The Republicans of Chicago, for the special benefit of whose traction companies that law was passed, will be called on to decide, next month probably, whether they will repudiate or indorse their faithless Representatives. There would be no doubt as to their verdict were it not that "party leaders" may be insane enough to court defeat by forcing the renomination of unworthy men.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The communication from the President, which Congress has been waiting for with so much eagerness, will be sent to that body today, and then the popular attention will be diverted from the White House to the Capitol. Everybody has been anxious to know what the President was going to do. The question will be now, "What is Congress going to do?"

Presumably it will do nothing for a day or two. The message will be referred to the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Relations, and they will give its recommendations respectful consideration before they submit their reports. Therefore the people will have to wait a little longer yet before final action is taken.

The general opinion is that the President will recommend armed intervention on humanitarian grounds. But whether he desires to intervene at once, or to wait awhile, is not known. If intervention is to be resorted to for the purpose of stopping the killing off of the reconcentrados by starvation, the sooner the work is begun the better.

It is understood that the President will declare himself opposed to the recognition of the independence of Cuba, on the ground that there is no stable government there. This is not a new argument. The Attorney General is stated to be of the opinion that a government like that of the Cuban insurgents can be recognized only as a step in the prosecution of war. Then most Americans will say: "We want war with Spain, and as the recognition of the independence of Cuba is a step in that direction, by all means take it."

It is intimated that the President will not only advise against recognizing the insurgent government, but will suggest that it is the duty of the United States to supervise affairs in the island until a stable government has been established.

This would be equivalent to establishing a temporary protectorate. The insurgents will be glad to see the Spaniards driven out, but they may not be equally well pleased to see their own government denied recognition by the United States, while European powers might jump at the conclusion that this proposed temporary supervision of Cuban affairs was meant to be permanent.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent states that some of the Senators are believed to be in favor of the annexation of Cuba—that if the United States intervenes it should have a "reward." This is not the view of the case Americans have been taking. They want to punish Spain for the destruction of the Maine and the murder of its sailors. They wish to drive Spain out of Cuba, which she has misgoverned so long. They have not dreamed of making war on Spain for the purpose of annexing Cuba.

The only reward which this country can expect for making war on Spain—or intervening in behalf of Cuba—is the satisfaction of avenging an intolerable insult and of giving to the Cubans that freedom to which they are entitled as Americans. That will be sufficient reward.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

The Democrats came out ahead in yesterday's election. They cast heavy majorities for their town tickets in North, South, and West Chicago, and Lake. The Republicans were able to carry only Hyde Park, Lake View, and Jefferson. The Republicans ran the better men in the towns which they failed to carry, and yet those men were signally defeated.

This not unexpected result was due to a combination of causes. The vote was light and the percentage of stay-at-home Republicans was much greater than of Democrats. The former were apathetic. In a number of wards there were several Democratic Aldermanic candidates which helped their town tickets. There were no such contests in the strong Republican wards, and the Republican voters, feeling sure of the election of their Aldermen, did not turn out.

The Republican candidates suffered also because the Republican national administration has not moved more rapidly in the Cuban question. A great many of the voters of Chicago think it has been too slow, and some of them, who under ordinary circumstances would have voted for Straus on the South Side or Amberg on the West Side, voted against them to show their displeasure.

This was irrational conduct, for candidates for town offices in Chicago are not responsible for what is done or left undone by their party at Washington. But voters often act irrationally and yesterday was one of their days for doing so. To show their sympathy for Cuba and their detestation of Spain they defeated men who would have made good assessments and elected men who will be likely to make unsatisfactory assessments.

It is a comfort to reflect, however, that there will be no more town Assessors after this year. Next fall a board of five, voted for by the entire county, will be chosen to make the assessments for 1899 and subsequent years. It will be made up of better men than those who have been doing the work.

While on the face of the returns the Democrats carried the city by a considerable majority, that majority has no special significance. It indicates simply momentary Republican apathy and indifference and temporary irritation over the delays attending the settlement of the Cuban question.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The traction companies did not elect as many Aldermen yesterday as they had hoped to. Some of the men whom they were most anxious to see in the Council failed to get there. Following is a list of the thirty-five Aldermen elected. The nineteen in capitals were indorsed by the Municipal Reform league:

Ward.	Ward.
1. Coughlin, D.	18. Conlon, D.
2. GUNTHER, D.	19. Powers, D.
3. FITCH, R.	20. Brown, D.
4. JACKSON, R.	21. HERRMANN, Ind.
5. CONNOR, R.	22. UPHAM, R.
6. Martin, D.	23. Olson, R.
7. TICK, D.	24. WALKER, D.
8. Novak, D.	25. Griffith, R.
9. Cullerton, D.	26. SCHLAKE, D.
10. MILLER, R.	27. BUTLER, R.
11. OLSON, R.	28. Bigane, D.
12. Neagle, D.	29. Carey, Ind.
13. MATPOLE, D.	30. Boyd, D.
14. PHILIPUS, R.	31. Badenoch, R.
15. RAYMER, R.	32. MAYOR, R.
16. Kunz, D.	33. DARCY, D.
17. SMULSKI, R.	34. MATH, R.
	17. Oberndorf, R.

There are some exceedingly objectionable names in the above list. Novak and Olson are members of the Legislature who voted for the Allen law, and who have broken into the Council for the purpose of completing the job they began at Springfield. Cullerton, Coughlin, Powers, Kunz, and Bigane are in the Council or have been there, and have made records which leave no doubt as to where they will be found when the traction companies introduce their ordinances.

But, on the other hand, not one of the reputable outgoing Aldermen who ran for reelection was defeated. The wards which they have represented so honestly for the last two years stood by them well.

In the Twenty-second Ward a signal victory was won for the cause of decency by the decisive defeat of John Colvin. It is not likely that he will have the cheek to try his luck again.

The voters of the Twenty-first Ward showed their good sense by keeping McGillen at home and electing Herrmann, the Independent candidate. The Twelfth Ward, heavily Republican as it is, elected a Democratic Alderman because he came out against the Allen law, while his opponent would not.

Among the Aldermen elected yesterday are some who, though not indorsed by the Municipal Reform league, may reasonably be expected to be on the side of the people instead of that of the traction companies. Thus the voters in more than half of the wards elected as Aldermen men whom they believed to be against the Allen law. It may turn out in some instances that they have been deceived in their men, but public sentiment, as shown by Aldermanic returns, is unmistakably against the Allen law.

All things considered, the voters of what are sometimes called the "better wards" did fairly well. They did much better than a year ago. It is too soon, however, to indulge in predictions as to what will be the fate of the franchise extension ordinances, which will no doubt be presented in the near future.

KOHLSAAT'S ALARMING CHALLENGE.

Mr. Kohlsaat's evening paper yesterday printed the following:

> It is within the truth to say that neither March 13 nor April 3 was "The Tribune's" circulation within 50,000 of the figures claimed for either date respectively [200,000 and 170,000]. If this is not so "The Tribune" will have a chance to prove its falsity in response to an offer which will appear in tomorrow's Times-Herald.

THE TRIBUNE does not imagine the public is much interested in circulation controversies, but it will give $10,000 to any charity that may be named, the Cuban Relief Fund preferred, if a committee, composed of H. G. Selfridge, F. H. Cooper, Otto Young, A. M. Rothschild, E. Mandel, and John H. Wood, or any three of them, or any persons they may appoint, does not, on investigation of all the facts, find the statement of the Evening Post to be false, both as to any pretended loss of circulation and as to the figures given by the Evening Post.

THE TRIBUNE'S books are open to the inspection of all advertisers. Can the Times-Herald say as much? We understand it refused to permit one of the largest advertisers in Chicago to examine its books. We shall of course expect the Times-Herald to submit its books to the same committee that examines THE TRIBUNE'S books, and to publish the results as to both papers, and the examination must cover all the period since Jan. 1 last, so that the public may judge whether there has been any loss or gain of circulation recently, and, if so, in which establishment. THE TRIBUNE is willing to have all the figures as to both papers given to the world.

We shall demonstrate if this challenge is accepted that THE TRIBUNE has gained largely in circulation of late, both week days and Sundays; what we shall demonstrate as to the business condition of the Times-Herald remains to be seen.

If it shall not be proven that THE TRIBUNE printed, circulated, and sold over 170,000 copies of sixty pages each of its regular edition (all non-returnable) on last Sunday, we will agree to eat Bre'r Kohlsaat's best Sunday hat or to subscribe for $25,000 of Times-Herald bonds, or to pay any other severe pecuniary indemnity that the high joint board of arbitration may award. On this question THE TRIBUNE is not for "peace-at-any-price," but for war, or, as Senator Mason puts it, "Glorious War"!

It is well known among newspaper workers that owing to the great pressure on THE TRIBUNE'S facilities the last few weeks the "want" sheet of twelve pages has been printed in the Journal pressroom. The Journal pressmen are under no pledge of secrecy as to the number of twelve-page papers they printed last Sunday or any other Sunday; and we hereby authorize them to admit Bre'r Kohlsaat or his business manager or any other person he may appoint to the Journal pressroom next Saturday night and Sunday and to tell all they know about THE TRIBUNE'S circulation on Sunday morning. All advertisers are cordially invited to make an investigation of the facts in person or by deputy either in the Journal pressroom or THE TRIBUNE pressroom, in both of which the Sunday paper is printed simultaneously. If there is any way of offering more convincing proof of the actual number of papers printed by THE TRIBUNE each Sunday we should be glad to have it pointed out.

SAMANA BAY AGAIN.

A few days ago the project to purchase the Danish West India islands was revived, only to be dropped on account of the opposition of some of the Senators to are opposed to the annexation of Hawaii or any other island. But it is so manifestly desirable that the United States should have a coaling station in the West Indies that the old Samana Bay project which miscarried a quarter of a century ago has been resurrected.

During Grant's term he negotiated two treaties with the Dominican republic. One of them was an annexation treaty. The republic was to become a Territory of the United States, eligible to admission into the union when Congress deemed it advisable. The other treaty ceded to the United States for fifty years the peninsula and bay of Samana at the eastern end of Santo Domingo, this country to pay an annual rent of $150,000.

Both treaties failed in the Senate, to General Grant's great disappointment. Since then the islands in Samana Bay, which is a land-locked, easily defensible bay opening in the channel which lies between Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico, have come under the control of an American syndicate.

A representative of that syndicate is said to be in Washington now endeavoring to persuade the government to establish a coaling station on its property. How much it is expected to pay is not stated. According to an unconfirmed dispatch from San Domingo the United States actually has control of Samana harbor and large quantities of coal are arriving there.

If so, this is rather a risky operation, for the station is defenseless except for such protection as may be given by American war vessels which may be sent there. If the Spaniards, with whom the coal problem is a serious one, were to find any of that necessary article in an accessible Dominican port they would not hesitate to help themselves to it.

It is more likely that the government, though urged to utilize Samana Bay, has not done so as yet. In that event it may be well to wait till the war with Spain is over and then drive the best possible bargain for the best coaling station in the West Indies which can be obtained. Such a station the United States certainly ought to have.

THE AUXILIARY NAVY.

Upon receiving telegraphic orders from the Navy department at Washington the Naval Auxiliary board at New York has promptly purchased ten large merchant vessels for the auxiliary navy. With the addition of these ten ships to the others already purchased the auxiliary navy becomes at once quite a formidable fleet in itself.

The new batch of vessels purchased at New York consists mostly of coasting steamers, some of them with a tonnage of 6,000 and none with a capacity of less than 2,000 tons. They will at once be sent to the ship yards for the necessary refitting and equipment of arms and ammunition. As a whole this fleet will be able to go to sea in any weather, and it is likely to play an important part in defending our long stretch of unprotected coast, especially from Spanish privateers. If the naval militia at Chicago and other inland cities is ordered to the seaboard its members will undoubtedly be largely assigned to these auxiliary vessels for coast defense.

Those acquainted with American naval history will be the last to underrate the importance of this sort of a navy of mercantile odds and ends. They will not forget the famous exploits of New England farmers aboard just such boats at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, when, armed chiefly with pitchforks and scythes, they won the first victories that opened our glorious naval history. True, John Paul Jones and his vessels had no ironclads or torpedo boats to deal with, but our regular navy can take care of that part of the business. In case of war there will be numberless important services in which the auxiliary fleet may adequately show its prowess.

In connection with this matter of auxiliary cruisers there is an important item that has thus far had almost no attention. It should not be forgotten that in an emergency the President has the power, by stipulated agreement with the owners, to press into war service any or all of the fast transatlantic vessels of the American lines which have availed themselves of the subsidies paid by the government for high rates of speed.

This arrangement was part of the Republican party's policy in passing the subsidy bill for the encouragement of fast transatlantic traffic. The direct intention was to have ready at hand a fleet of swift passenger vessels which could at short notice be refitted as armored cruisers, equipped with strong batteries of rapid-fire guns, and sent to sea as formidable war vessels, able to cope in speed and armament with hostile naval vessels of their own class. At any moment the government can without warning seize the Paris, New York, and other vessels enjoying the subsidy privileges, pay their owners a reasonable price for them, and convert them into full-fledged warships. Whether or not the need shall arise to do this, the fact of its possibility is a source of strength that should not be forgotten, nor should the wisdom of the Republican party's foresight against just such an emergency as the present one be overlooked.

The vessels in question were purposely built with such an end in view, and the work of refitting them would therefore be a comparatively brief task. In the meantime the Naval department is acting wisely in promptly getting together as large an auxiliary fleet as possible without interfering with any regular traffic. If Spain insists on keeping its foot on Cuba's neck, in spite of the warning of the United States, it will discover upon its arrival on this side of the Atlantic that the American navy has grown a good deal over night.

READY FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

Of the 50 millions placed by Congress at the disposal of the President for purposes of national defense and offense 34½ millions have been expended already, and the expenditures are not quite at an end yet.

The War department got 14½ millions and the Navy department 20 millions. The largest single item of expenditure was 7 millions for ordnance supplies, guns, ammunition, torpedo tubes, torpedoes, etc., for the navy. The three cruisers and torpedo boats which have been purchased cost 4 millions. The War department got 4½ millions for emplacements, mounting guns, magazines, etc.; 3 millions for projectiles and ammunition, 1½ millions for submarine defenses, and 1 million for rapid-fire guns and ammunition bought abroad.

The money voted by Congress seems to have been judiciously allotted and wisely expended. But much of what has been done hastily during the last three weeks ought to have been done in a more leisurely fashion during the last three years.

During that period the navy should have been increased so that it would not have been advisable to buy vessels abroad now. The coast defenses should have been pushed to completion with greater activity. More guns should have been made and larger supplies of projectiles and powder laid in. Three weeks ago there was hardly enough of the latter article on hand to keep the guns going for a day.

The appropriation made by this Congress, however, has enabled the government to attend to matters which should have been cared for by preceding Congresses. Whatever the condition of the country may have been a month ago, it is prepared now for offensive war, and therefore no time should be lost in beginning it. The fleets should move.

A PLAN WHICH WILL NOT WORK.

Mayor Harrison gives notice that if any franchise extension ordinances are introduced in the next Council they shall not be rushed through under a suspension of the rules, but shall be acted on deliberately so that the people may have an opportunity to bestir themselves.

The Mayor promises that there shall be at least three weeks' fighting time between the day of the introduction of such an ordinance and the meeting when it can be passed over a veto. The Mayor believes—

> That time can be put to good advantage. Meetings can be held in every ward, arousing the people and setting them to work on their Aldermen. It is different from the situation when the Allen bill was passed at Springfield. Here the Aldermen are at home among their constituents and meet them daily. They will not dare to do the things a legislator would at Springfield, providing their neighbors and daily associates are duly aroused to the enormity of the act.

This plan of defeating bad ordinances cannot be depended on. Those voters who have elected a boodling Alderman, knowing him or suspecting him to be such, are not going to demand excitedly of him that he be honest when they learn that he is about to sell out to a traction company. Some of his constituents will hold meetings and adopt resolutions, but the boodle Alderman will pay no attention to the remonstrances of men who did not vote for him.

Resolutions and popular appeals have no effect on Aldermen who are naturally dishonest and who find it in their power to receive big bribes in consideration of votes for franchise ordinances. Those Aldermen believe that the wind of popular discontent will not swell to a gale, and if it does—they have the cash.

There have been attempts made on different occasions to bring popular influence to bear on crooked Aldermen to make them straight. Those attempts have always failed when the franchise buyers held out a good-sized bundle of greenbacks to those Aldermen.

The only way to have honest Aldermen is to elect decent men. If corrupt men are elected they cannot be reformed after they get into office.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

On the motion of the Secretary of State for India the House of Commons has appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability of the proposals of the Indian government for the establishment of the gold standard in that country.

That committee will go to work in a leisurely fashion and may not make its report for a year to come. But undoubtedly when that report is made it will be a recommendation that the gold standard be introduced in India. There may be some difference of opinion among the members of the committee about the ways and means, but none as to the desirability of adopting the world's standard of money.

The action taken by the House of Commons, coupled with the statement of the Secretary for India that the Indian mints cannot be reopened without some international agreement, and that any such agreement seems out of the question, makes it certain that those mints will not be reopened to silver. Not the least effect was produced in the silver bullion market. Evidently the dealers in that metal have been convinced for some time that India never would "do anything for silver."

In a comparatively short time India, with its nearly 300 million people, will have the gold standard. The only large mass of people who will not have that standard will be the Chinese. But China is being divided among gold standard nations. Russia, England, France, and Germany will take the gold standard to China with them.

COLONEL CLARK E. CARR, who was Minister Resident of the United States at Copenhagen during the administration of President Harrison, shows a just conception of American interests in what he says in reference to the acquisition of the Danish West India Islands by the United States. These islands would not only furnish a most convenient half-way station between North Atlantic coast cities and South American ports, but also for vessels bound for the South Atlantic generally, as well as the Pacific. Lying just east of Puerto Rico their possession at the present time would give us a most valuable base from which to circumvent the plans of Spain in the employment of its torpedo fleet for the destruction of our American coast commerce.

LET it be said in behalf of the weather man that he did his best to snow the boodlers under.

THE north wind also swept the city by a large majority.

THE Hon. Bathhouse John's flotilla fought nobly.

FOR boodlers in the City Council what is the attraction? Echo seems to answer: "Traction!"

IT is a singular fact that voting a straight ticket often results in electing crooked men.

IT wasn't war weather yesterday. It was exactly the reverse—it was raw.

THERE is an excellent opening in the Ninth Ward for a dozen or more hard-working missionaries.

ALL the same, Hull House will remain in the Nineteenth Ward.

AS TO Alderman Harlan, he put up a stiff fight.

VICTORS' yell: The wind was raw, raw, raw!

A MERRY old soul is George E. Cole.

IT was a Coled day for Colvin.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Horrors of War.

"We certainly have a large-sized apple of discord in the national fruit basket," remarked the disgusted old veteran of the last war looking over the last dispatches from Washington, "but it looks as if there wasn't going to be any corpa."

The Intelligent Voter.

Ward Heeler—"Some of the other fellows will challenge you, of course, but that won't make any difference. You'll see that you get your vote in."

New Recruit—"If any feller does challenge me have I got to go out and fight 'im?"

A Spring Poet at Large.

A slender, long-haired youth came in and approached the man at the desk.

"Here's an idea for you," said he. "It occurred to me a little while ago while I was walking across the street. Give me a sheet of paper, please. Thanks."

Sitting down at an adjoining desk he wrote these lines and read them aloud:

"And now green leaves have come
In place of icicles;
Life is one long misery,
Dodging bicycles."

"That's very good," said the man at the desk, "except that a great many of the paid-up subscribers of this paper pronounce that word bicycle as if it were spelled bi-sigh-k'l. They claim that the derivation of the word—which, by the way, should be dicycle instead of bicycle—renders any other pronunciation out of the question. In proof of that position they point to the latest dictionaries, particularly in England, where the word originated——"

"But——"

"I know what you would say. You would claim that poetic license justifies 'bisickles,' aside from the fact that most persons pronounce it that way anyhow. But why not dodge the word entirely? Why not write it thus:

"'And now green leaves have come,
Once more one feels
Life is one long misery,
Dodging the wheels.'"

"That seems to knock all the ginger out of it, doesn't it?" asked the caller, doubtfully.

"Then try this:

"'And now green leaves have come,
Since honest Michael
Life is one long misery,
Dodging the bi-sigh-k'l.'"

"The trouble with that," said the other, beginning to perspire, "is that it hasn't got the swing, you know, the get-up-and-how!—you know what I mean—it isn't spontaneous. It looks as if the 'honest Michael' had been lugged in with a good deal of effort. Doesn't it seem so to you?"

"I'm afraid you are right," rejoined the man at the desk. "There wasn't any more of this was there?"

"No. That's all there is of it. I thought, perhaps——"

"Has your life been made miserable yet by having to dodge bicycles?"

"Not exactly. I——"

"Have you seen any green leaves yet?"

"No."

"That was what I feared," said the man at the desk, handing the production back to the poet. "This is about four weeks premature. Bring it in again some time in the latter part of May."

The visitor buttoned his heavy overcoat about him and went out to face the April zephyrs again.

All Together.

We ain't a-huntin' trouble,
But—bless you!—if it comes
We'll answer to the roll call
Of the
Drums!
Drums!
Drums!

We won't be under weather
At the pickin' o' the plums;
We'll answer all together
To the
Drums!
Drums!
Drums!

—Atlanta Constitution.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

President's Forthcoming Message Should Settle the Question with Spain Once and for All.

The President is at work on his message: the war party is awaiting it with ill-restrained impatience; the peace party is making its last effort to avert bloodshed. That, in brief, seems to be the situation at Washington now.

Just what policy the message will urge is more a matter of speculation than of knowledge. The President shrinks from war, as all sane human beings must, but he knows there are worse things than war, and that Cuba today is a desolate demonstration of that. It may be that he still has a lingering hope that something will happen to prevent war, but surely that hope is not based upon any ground important enough to justify him in further delaying action. Of course, he has been criticised and even maligned. No man in his position could escape that, whatever might be his policy. But the body of the people have confidence in his patriotism and Americanism, as well as in his intelligence. They know that he appreciates the intolerable conditions in Cuba; they believe that he is determined, as they are, that Cuba must be liberated, and that he will consider no settlement of the present differences between Spain and the United States that does not secure the independence of the island.

Believing this, they expect to see him take the lead in his coming message for prompt and positive action. We doubt not that something of the delay in taking such action has been due to a desire to make preparation for war. No fault can be found with that. But the time has now come for more than preparation and more than diplomacy; and it were well that the Executive and Congress should act in harmony, or Congress may do ill what should be done well.

The American position is now very simple. Spain must leave Cuba. Her dominion and despotism at our doors will no longer be tolerated. Cuba must be free to work out its own destiny. It is useless to hem and haggle over any terms that stop short of that. A compromise now would only leave the matter to fester in the future and provoke us to further interference. It can be settled permanently in only one way, and it must be settled in that way now.

It ought to have been settled in that way years ago. Cuba should never have been permitted by us to fight its ten years' war in vain. It is apparent now that we made a grave mistake when we did not at once recognize Cuban belligerency at the beginning of the present insurrection, instead of restraining our better nature in a smug observation of so-called international punctilio. We must delay no longer, and if it is necessary to strike to enforce our will, let the blow be as swift as our decision has been tardy.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Duty of the Hour.

He who hesitates is lost—
Grab a gun!
Do not stop to count the cost—
Grab a gun!
The handwriting all can read,
Cuba's children die for feed,
It is time for Spain to bleed—
Grab a gun!

Do not fear to dare and die—
Grab a gun!
Do not pause to question why—
Grab a gun!
Hear the cry of souls dismayed,
Asking justice long delayed;
God is with us, who's afraid?—
Grab a gun!

Bid adieu to those you love—
Grab a gun!
Put your trust in him above—
Grab a gun!
Bid your throbbing heart be still,
Let your hand obey your will,
Keep your nerve and shoot to kill—
Grab a gun!

Children starve on Cuban soil—
Grab a gun!
Shackled are the hands of toil—
Grab a gun!
For the ones who cry for bread,
For the friends stark and dead,
Let the sea with blood run red—
Grab a gun!

—Nebraska State Journal.

Bryan's Waning Popularity in the South.

It had been expected that Natchez was going to send up a large contingent, but she had only between fifteen and twenty delegates. The Jackson association that ran the excursion train, we are told, lost in the neighborhood of a hundred dollars on it, but this did not keep the very worthy organization from carrying out all the promises. These figures, if they show anything, indicate that Mr. Bryan is losing his power as a drawing card, and that he can no longer attract even as large a crowd as could a first-class three-ring circus. If he really aspires to the next Presidential nomination he should take himself off exhibition, go back to Lincoln, Neb., and let his personality drop out of sight as far as he can, without removing himself entirely from the public view. He is already palling on the taste of sensible, reasonable, thinking men, and doing himself much harm by the exhibition he is now making of himself.—Natchez Democrat.

After Eighty Years.

Eighty years ago President Monroe said of Spain's misgovernment of her American possessions:

"Spain's territory ought not to be made instrumental, through her inability to defend it, to purposes so injurious to the United States. To a country over which she fails to maintain her authority, and which she permits to be converted to the annoyance of her neighbors, her jurisdiction for the time necessarily ceases to exist."

From that day to this Spain's inability to defend and govern her American possessions has become more and more "instrumental" "to purposes injurious to the United States."

From the early fifties until now there has been an almost constant revolution in Cuba. During all that time our commercial interests have been imperiled, our citizens have been menaced in their lives and property, and our government has been put to enormous trouble and expense to prevent filibustering.

The existence of Spanish misrule in Cuba has for eighty years been a menace to our national welfare and peace.

It is high time to end this nuisance once for all.—New York World.

Colorado, Too, Is Ready.

Colorado should not be behind in the procession of patriotism, and it will not be.

No State has such genuinely unselfishly patriotic people as Colorado. If the President should call for men or money, no State will even equal this, in proportion to its population and resources, in its response. The feeling of sympathy for suffering Cuba has been profound here for months. This feeling was fanned into indignation when the Maine was blown up. That indignation has grown steadily since then until today thousands of men are ready to enroll as volunteers, and there is a strong movement for an extra session of the Legislature to appropriate whatever money may be needed to arm and equip such volunteers at the expense of the State.

As soon as the emergency shall become such as shall call for an extra session, Governor Adams will undoubtedly act accordingly. The expense of the extra session will be comparatively small in proportion to the good that will be done in every way, and the people of the State will certainly unanimously approve of it.—Denver Republican.

Some Astounding Pension Figures.

The addition of 20,000 names to the pension rolls in the last twelvemonth—thirty-three years after the close of the war—is suggestive, to say the least.

In transmitting to Congress his deficiency estimate of $8,000,000 for pensions Secretary Bliss notes that in 1890—a quarter of a century after the close of the war—the number of pensioners on the rolls was 537,944, while at the close of the current fiscal year it will be about 966,000—that is to say, it has nearly doubled in the last eight years, and is still growing.

The annual pension expenditure is now equal to 3 per cent interest on a debt of $35,000,000,000, or about twice the amount of the entire national debt at the close of the war. These facts carry their own comment.—New York Herald.

Vultures Feast on the Hawks.

A syndicate of young thieves in Paris has been working the profitable industry of robbing the robber. At the great fashion shops of the Louvre and the Bon Marché the detectives whose duty it is to watch for the shoplifter have been assisted for many weeks by a band of amateurs whose existence they never suspected. The false inspectors enter the shops as customers and hang about until they find their suspect departing with purloined goods. Then, having got their victim, generally a woman, they track her home, demand restitution of the stolen property, and insist upon searching her rooms. Here there are countless opportunities for plunder. Anything that is new or handsome they can claim as stolen property, and the detected one is, of course, in no position to resist.—Kansas City Journal.

Telephone Subscribers in the World.

A fight for lower telephone rates is not only being carried on in London, but in Paris and Vienna as well. According to recent statistics there are 1,450,000 subscribers to the telephone service in the world. The United States leads the list with 900,000; then come Germany with 140,000 and Great Britain with 75,000; Switzerland, 50,000; France, 35,000; Austria, 20,000; Russia, 18,000; Sweden and Norway, 16,000; Bavaria, 15,000; Denmark, 15,000; Italy, 14,000; Holland, 12,000; Spain, 12,000; Belgium, 11,000; Hungary, 10,000; Würtemberg, 7,000; Finland, 6,000; Japan, 3,500; Cuba, 2,500; Luxembourg, 2,000; Portugal, 2,000; Australia, 2,000. The balance is divided among the smaller or newly settled countries, from Roumania, with 400, down to Senegambia, with 100.—New York Times.

The New Woman.

When the Lord softly came
And a rib stole from Adam,
Giving Eden a dame
And the first man a madam,

All beauty had birth,
And most that was human
And gladdening to earth
Came with the new woman.

New joy filled the land,
Single blessedness doubled;
Then the Lord staid his hand,
And our ribs left untroubled.

But now, with a moan,
Man is asking, impassioned,
From what funny bone
Is this New Woman fashioned?

If not from a jaw,
It certainly seems so—
With physics and law
Her eloquence streams so.

With her rights and her tights—
One dare not say breeches—
Her new living and lights,
Her speeches and speeches,

Does the New Woman then,
In her singular rabies,
Find nothing in men—
Next to nothing in babies?

Alas, and alack!
O, Moses, and murther!
I'd see the Old back,
And the New Woman further.

So, sisters, I kneel,
Though I don't often meddle,
And I pray, ease the wheel;
O woman, back pedal!

—Charles Henry Webb in Harper's Bazar.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A man rushed into a down-town business office the other day and said to its occupant: "Please come with me to the Postoffice Building." "What for?" was asked. "I want to get naturalized so I can run for Selectman." The favor was granted, the man was legally a duly Americanized citizen, and that night he was nominated for Selectman in one of the Worcester County towns.—Boston Transcript.

There was a man in Galveston, Tex., a few days ago who was carrying property to the value of $100,000 in his inside pocket. He is representing a Rostock stamp company, and had stamps to sell to stamp collectors. His trip took in the cities of the Northwest, and the turning point was San Francisco, where he sold about $10,000 worth. $4,500 worth going to one man, who bought a few—just a few.

It is announced in Germany that 1,000 bottles of the finest Moselle wine will be given to the poet and composer who shall produce within the current year such a song as is suited, in the opinion of the committee, to become a Volkslied for the German-speaking world. If the words and the music are by different persons then each is to receive 500 bottles. The wine is guaranteed to be of the 1893 and 1895 vintages, and of the most approved growths.

The three sons of Lobengula are now being educated at Cape Town at the expense of the Chartered company. Toward the end of last month Lomalongwe, Sitshwapa, Myotyana, and 'Mfuno, Queens of Lobengula, accompanied by Mpani, late headman of the royal regiment, two maid attendants named Mpikalbulawa and Mapitshe, and besides a brace of the Queen's handmaidens, left by the south-bound train for the purpose of visiting the boys.—Ex.

Pope Leo was able to show deference to an older man than himself at the celebration of his coronation. Cardinal Mertel, who is 92 years of age, and the senior Cardinal in length of service, having been Cardinal Deacon for forty years, had himself carried to the Vatican, but was unable, after the Pope's address, to join in the cortège past the throne. The Pope, noticing this, stepped down from his throne, and, walking to Cardinal Mertel, wished him many more years of life.

The Kansas City Journal says: "A flour merchant at Edgar let the story get out that while he was stooping over his flour-bin a $150 diamond ring had slipped off his finger into the flour. He appeared to be greatly excised over the loss, got notice in the local paper, but finally announced with a sigh that he would have to give it up, that the ring was in the flour somewhere; that he supposed it would turn up in a sack of flour, and he had no idea what one. Well, you ought to have seen the boom that guileless man had in the flour trade. For the next week he had to hire extra help to fill sacks out of that bin. One man would never bought a sack from him before came in and laid in a winter's supply. And the smooth merchant whistled softly as he filled the sacks and winked his other eye."

JUNE MEET AT DENVER.

BIENNIAL SESSION OF GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Program as Announced Includes Conferences Under the Heads of Education, The Home, Social Economics, and Literature and Art—Many Chicago Women to Take Part—Believed Gathering Will Be a Notable One—Side Convocation Planned at Omaha.

The fourth biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Denver in June, promises to be a notable gathering. Hundreds of women from every State will go in special trains, stopping en route at Omaha for a side convocation of two days.

At the Denver convention a large number of well-known speakers will present the work of the clubs under the four heads of education, the home, social economics, and literature and art.

There will be held on Tuesday morning, June 21, a conference of the council.

On Wednesday morning the formal opening will take place. In the afternoon a meeting on "Phases of Economic Work in Clubs" will be presided over by Mrs. Lyndon Evans of this city. Another on "The Home Department" will be under the direction of Dr. Mary E. Green of Charlotte, Mich. In the evening there will be an education program under Miss Annie Laws.

Readings by Women Writers.

On Thursday morning a paper on "Civic Clubs and Village Improvement Associations" will be presented by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, President of the Civic club of Philadelphia. In the afternoon the program on "The Press" will be in charge of Mrs. Henrotin. At the same time "The Literary Movement in the United States" will be presented under the direction of Mrs. Thayer of Iowa. In the evening "Uncut Leaves" is the title of the program, under the direction of Mrs. C. P. Barnes of Louisville, at which time women will read from their unpublished works.

On Friday morning an educational conference will be presided over by Miss Margaret J. Evans, President of the Minnesota federation. In the afternoon, with Miss Clare de Graffenried of the National Bureau of Labor in the chair, "The Industrial Problem as It Applies to Women and Children" will be discussed. At the same hour an art conference will be held under the direction of Mrs. Herman Hall of this city. In the evening Mrs. Alice Ives Breed of Boston will preside over a series of papers on "Art and Utility."

Saturday morning and afternoon will be devoted to an excursion, with the novelty of a luncheon at a mining camp. In the evening, with Mrs. Philip Moore of St. Louis in the chair, the subject will be "Folk Songs of America."

On Sunday morning the pulpits of the Denver churches will be occupied by women speakers. In the afternoon a meeting of the children of Denver will be addressed by women. This will be followed by a vesper service on "The Study of the Bible in Women's Clubs." In the evening Mrs. Edward Longstreth will preside, and addresses will be given on "The Spiritual Significance of Organization and National Songs."

Business Session on Monday.

On Monday morning will occur the business session. In the afternoon there will be an informal conference on "Club Methods," presided over by Mrs. Cyrus E. Perkins of Grand Rapids, Mich., and a conference on "Literary Clubs" under the supervision of Mrs. May Alden Ward of Boston. In the evening the convention will conclude with the address of the retiring President, Mrs. Henrotin.

Numerous social functions have been planned by the hostesses of the federation, as well as a thousand-mile trip to the most interesting points in Colorado.

Mrs. A. L. Stevens, the Rev. Celia Parker Woolley, Mrs. Henry Soloman, and Miss Jane Addams are among the Chicago women who are on the program for papers and addresses.

RECEPTION BY WOMAN'S AID.

Four Hundred Attend a Gathering at the Standard Club—Songs by Mrs. Swabacker.

Four hundred women attended the annual reception of the Chicago Woman's Aid held yesterday afternoon at the Standard club. The program, by Mrs. Serena Swabacker and William Armstrong, was given in the ballroom.

The receiving party consisted of the club officers and the Board of Directors. Among them were:

Mrs. Murray C. Mayer,	Mrs. J. Guggenheimer,
Mrs. L. H. Kirchberger,	Mrs. James Wilkowsky,
Mrs. George Fox,	Mrs. J. Wolf,
Mrs. W. Lehman,	Miss Eda Stein,
Mrs. Joseph Weil,	Miss Suste Cahn,
Mrs. E. Holsheimer,	Miss Rosalie Glaser,
Mrs. Eli Straus,	Miss Lena Nusbaum,
Mrs. Gerstley,	Miss Alice Rose,
Mrs. Steininger,	Miss Caroline Stern,
Mrs. Max Hamburger,	Miss Belle Reis,
Mrs. Carl Joseph,	Miss Tekla Greensfelder,
Mrs. M. J. Daube,	Miss Tillie Londheimer.

KINDERGARTNERS ASK A RAISE.

Those in Chicago Schools Request the Board of Education to Treat Them as Grade Teachers.

Women employed as kindergartners in the Chicago public schools, who receive $50 a month salary with no increase even after long service, yesterday adopted resolutions requesting the Board of Education to extend to them the same consideration shown to grade teachers.

The resolution is as follows:

We, the undersigned teachers in the Chicago public school kindergartens, respectfully request your honorable body to consider our petition:

Whereas, We are recognized as grade teachers of the primary department upon the principal's schedule; and,

Whereas, Through an oversight, we were omitted in the recent petition presented by the other grade teachers;

We therefore request you to extend to us the same consideration.

RECEPTION AT WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. McKinley Receives a Large Party of Guests—Dinner at the Gary Residence.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. McKinley held a reception at the White House this afternoon which was a pleasant diversion from the war topics and atmosphere of apprehension which surrounded the historic mansion today. Mrs. McKinley received the company in a handsome lavender brocaded gown, trimmed with black lace. The reception took place in the red parlor. The guests came by previous appointment. Mrs. McKinley was assisted by her nieces and guests, Mrs. Morse of San Francisco, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Hater, Miss Lynch, and Miss Barker of Ohio, Miss Grace McKinley, and Miss McWilliams of Chicago. Among the callers were Mrs. Hobart and her guests, Miss Osborne and Miss Smith of New Jersey; Mrs. Daniel Lamont and Mrs. Henry T. Dimock of New York, Senator and Mrs. Stewart, Senator and Mrs. Pritchard, Brigadier General (retired) and Mrs. Anson McCook, and Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb of Chicago.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. Their home was handsomely and tastefully prepared with spring flowers from their Maryland home. Jonquils and white tulips were arranged upon the board with yellow shaded candles. The guests invited to meet Vice President and Mrs. Hobart were the French Ambassador, the Austrian Minister and the Baroness Hengelmuller, Secretary Gage, Mrs. William Sinclair, General and Mrs. Sternberg, the Spanish Minister, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Pioda, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baker of Baltimore, Miss Gary, and Miss Madeline Gary.

Hungarian Club Banquet.

The Hungarian club of Chicago will give a banquet in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Hungarian revolution and the adoption of the constitution at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, April 17, at the clubhouse, 1256 Michigan avenue. Dancing will follow the banquet.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Red Omnibus.

THE other morning I received the program of a male electors' league for the promotion of women's suffrage, sent to me by an obliging gentleman who is evidently under the impression that I am painfully ignorant on this subject. That is so; I am. Nor have I become wiser since perusing the tract in question, the which effusion, if I may offer the suggestion, should be placed in the hands of some common, hard-headed journalistic fellow, and reduced to simple, intelligible English.

Late in the afternoon it struck me that it would not be uninteresting to seek out an average young woman and ask her what she thought of the pamphleteer's arguments. I was changing 'bus at Piccadilly Circus on my way out westwards, when, to my no little pleasure, I chanced on Miss Daysie Wybrow, who was carrying a big net with one small reel of cotton inside it.

"Excellent!" I cried, "you will do very nicely."

"How do you do, Mr. Wormholt?" was her greeting. "What shall I do very nicely for, pray?"

"For this," I replied, taking out the pamphlet and smacking it; "in fact, you could not have been better met. I want to ask you some serious and important questions," I went on, "so suppose we go into Slater's and have some tea?"

"O, thank you," she said, "but I have had some tea—in between times, while I was shopping."

I looked at the reel of cotton—forlorn and lonely in the net wilderness—and wondered how women would ever bring their economical selves to "vote away millions" in supply if ever they came to help us legislate.

"And now you are going home?" I said.

"Yes; mine's a red 'bus—a Kensington one."

"Tell me—do you want a vote?"

She giggled.

"How amusing you are, Mr. Wormholt!" she exclaimed.

Ha! Very encouraging! Was this, then, the result of championing women's rights!

"If I am amusing," I said gravely, "that is my misfortune. I do not mean to be. Now, attend—should you like the franchise to be extended to women?"

"It would be rather fun," mused Daysie.

"Fun! Just listen to this!" And then I read from the tract:

"Womanhood is a soil in which intellectual grain will produce wondrous advance for the race in body and in soul. While, as to the other alternative——"

As Daysie made digs at the pavement with her umbrella point I regarded her for a few moments in silence, and then continued: "In the event of your having a vote, to which candidate would you give it? To him with the blue eyes or the brown?"

She stole a look at a point immediately beneath my hat-brim and replied with assumed coquetry: "If there was a third, and his eyes were gray——"

"You are trifling, miss," I interrupted; "but, seriously, how would you decide as to the bestowal of your vote?"

"I think I should vote as papa voted," she replied, "but," she went on, "I do not think I should care very much for a vote if it gave me so much trouble as his seems to give him. He attends political meetings, you know, and then comes home and argues with Mr. Truebody till 3 in the morning, and gets so red and angry. Fancy if mamma went to meetings and then came back and shrieked at Aunt Sophy—wouldn't it be dreadful! And fancy papa and mamma having political arguments at the top of their voices instead of going to sleep at night! Wouldn't that be dreadful, too?"

"It would not," I granted, "be altogether conducive to the harmony of your home circle. However—there's a red 'bus! Shall I stop it?"

Daysie looked sharply at the vehicle. "There's no room," she said. "I will wait for the next one."

I turned to the league program again, and drew Daysie's attention to the following extract by reading it aloud to her:

"It is thus that the league confidently offers the effort for women's suffrage as a broad basis upon which individual voters of any party may agree, even without pledge as to ulterior definite concerted action."

"I think it's very dry," Daysie remarked, her eye roaming restlessly over a herd of omnibuses which was then approaching.

"How," I whispered to Daysie, not without emotion, "how am I to secure the political emancipation of women; how am I to place women on the same political plane with men, if—I say if——"

Miss Wybrow was ill-mannered enough to burst into a peal of laughter—a peal that jarred on me, and caused the reel of cotton to jump about its roomy prison just as if it were inebriated. Suddenly Daysie caught sight of another red 'bus, and stopped laughing to look at it. But, for some reason or other, she let it pass. I was beginning to grow suspicious. I was beginning to suspect that she wanted to take a white one.

"Now, Miss Daysie," I said, somewhat sharply (for her ill-timed levity provoked me), "regarding women's rights—or rather, let us say, the advancement of women generally—do you not think that you ought to contribute to the intellectual progress not only of yourself, but of your sex as a whole, by engaging yourself 'in scientific pursuits, in historical, archæological, and classical research'?"

"But I'm not going to be a governess," she explained.

"In matters," I insisted, settling my hat more firmly on my head and quite warming to my work, "in matters that relate to the elevation of your sex, you 'must study altruistic doctrines.' You must make yourself acquainted with 'philosophy, science, and —er—abstract justice,' and then you will be indirectly benefiting yonder flower girl!"

"Not so much as if I gave her a penny," Daysie put in.

"You," I went on, brushing away her interruption as if it were a fly, "you must study the arts and crafts of men; you must read medicine. Would you not consider it a glorious triumph to become properly qualified and licensed to cut off the limbs of 'man, proud man'?"

"Please don't be so horrid. Of course I shouldn't," ejaculated Miss Wybrow.

Ha! Still more encouraging. First I am amusing and then I am horrid!

"Now, come," I said, "try to be sensible for a minute or two. Don't you think it ought to be your object to equip yourself mentally in such a manner that, should you be suddenly overwhelmed by pecuniary misfortune, you would be able to support yourself by your own efforts?"

"But papa's money is quite safe," was Daysie's way of simplifying the question.

"I am talking," I persisted, "of the principle of the thing. You ought always to be prepared for financial disaster. Suppose you were left penniless tomorrow. Would you not find it highly convenient to know that you were a properly qualified lady-journalist, lady doctor, lady barrister, lady guide, or even a lady pilot?"

Daysie shook her head quite seriously. "No," she said, "I shouldn't care to be anything of that sort."

"Then," I cried, eagerly, "what would you do—how would you fight the battle of life, jostled, as you would be, by the unfeeling elbows of your fellow-women—and men?"

My companion considered the question quite gravely for some seconds, and at length produced this triumphant solution of my problem:

"I should get married."

I saw it was of no use to continue that phase of the argument with a girl who saw her way out of the direst difficulties so easily. So I merely pointed out to her that yet another red 'bus was passing.

After submitting it to a severe scrutiny she turned to me and began to talk very vivaciously about a continental tour which she and her mother were projecting. When she was done I remarked that I should like to give her just one more extract from the program.

"You see," quoth I to Daysie, "you don't seem to understand that I want your opinion, as a sensible, level-headed, average young lady, on the women's suffrage question."

"Go on, then," she said; "I must take the 'bus that's coming."

Accordingly I lost no time in pouring the adjoined extract into her pink little ear:

"The league in no way precludes, but cordially advocates comembership in existing associations of both sexes for the securing of women's suffrage, or in any other way helping to terminate the crime against humanity and the loss to human progress which are involved in the suppression of woman's autonomy or——"

At that moment the 'bus drew up. Miss Wybrow hastily ran her eye over the "outside." "Good-by, Mr. Wormholt!" she exclaimed, thrusting a little gloved hand into mine.

"But," I objected, "haven't you time to tell me your opinion of the suppression of woman's autonomy?"

"Not now—really—I am late as it is!" and so saying she treated me to a smile and a charming nod, and blushingly clambered on to the top of the 'bus, gallantly assisted by the conductor. I had no more heart after that to seek out any more young women and question them about the suffrage. So I took a melancholy tea by myself at Slater's, went home, and lit my pipe with the back sheet of the program. The front sheet I made into spills, and the other sheets I gave to the cat.—Black and White.

DOINGS IN SOCIETY CIRCLES.

Mrs. George M. Pullman Departs for the East to Remain There About Two Weeks.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, 1729 Prairie avenue, departed last evening for the East, to be absent about two weeks. While there she will see to the remodeling of the Pullman residence at Long Branch. The alterations in the cottage were begun before Mr. Pullman's death, and will be carried out according to plans made by him. It is expected that the cottage will be completed in time for the family's occupancy this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Blewett Lee will hold their post-nuptial reception next Tuesday at 1800 Prairie avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Farwell, 90 Pearson street, will probably leave about the middle of May for Lake Forest, where they will shortly be joined by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, who are now at Aiken, S. C.

Mrs. J. J. Herrick will give a young people's supper on Tuesday, followed by a dance.

Mrs. Louis T. M. Slocum, 2238 Kenmore avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon for Miss Jessie Irma Nightingale, who is to be married to Mr. Harrison M. Angle of Buffalo, N. Y.

Fourteen Graduate as Dentists.

Fourteen graduates received degrees at the fifth annual commencement of the Columbian Dental College yesterday afternoon at Handel Hall. An address was delivered by the Rev. J. W. Fifield and the valedictory by Louis C. Neeb. A banquet was given the graduates at the Auditorium last evening.

Experienced mothers, trained nurses, and skilled physicians now provide only "Ivory Soap" for the nursery. The importance of this application cannot be overestimated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

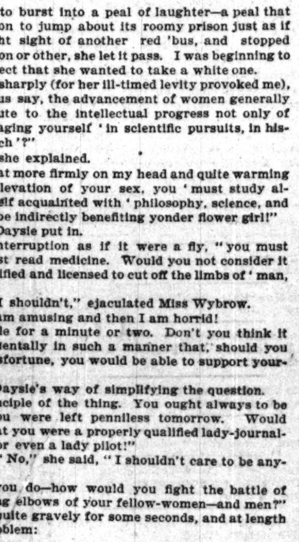
As a dressing and color restorer Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to satisfy.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

L. & W. "Loma." L. & W.
A new cotton.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a black straw hat by Camille Marchais. It is woven to imitate gathered ribbon, the crown round and low and the brim scalloped. On the left side



BLACK STRAW HAT.

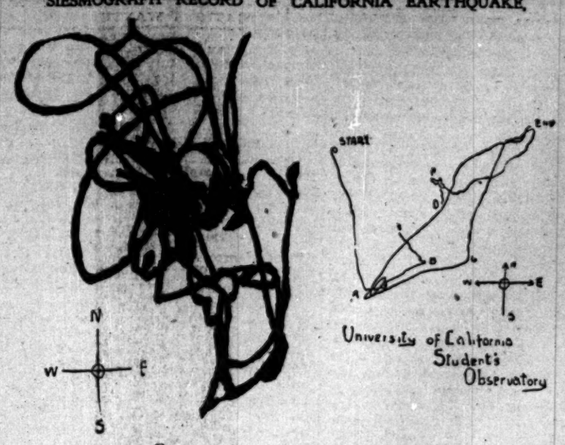
is a bow, surmounted by an aigrette of pink mousseline de soie, edged with lace.—New York Herald.

Postoffice Clerks Plead Guilty.

Henry F. Grimme, who was arrested on Monday night charged with robbing the mails, pleaded guilty before United States Commissioner Humphrey yesterday and was held to the federal grand jury in bonds of $2,500. John D. Host, another postoffice clerk, also filed a written confession and was sent to jail.

Wickes' patent tile-lined refrigerators. Absolutely odorless; consume little ice. Our household refrigerators economical and durable. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 265-269 Wabash avenue.

SIESMOGRAPH RECORD OF CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.



LICK OBSERVATORY.

The earthquake record last night at the students' observatory was by far the severest experienced at Berkeley since 1868, as is shown by the record of the observatory as well as by the testimony of Professor Soule, who has been a resident of this section since that time. The large astronomical standard clock was stopped by the vibrations at exactly 11 hours, 42 minutes, 26 seconds, Pacific standard time, but it is difficult to say how many seconds after the beginning of the disturbance this occurred.

The best record of the direction and the intensity of the vibrations was obtained from the duplex seismograph. The accompanying figure represents a copy of our original record on this instrument and was prepared by Mr. Crawford, the assistant of the observatory. The lines were originally traced by the pointer on a smoked glass plate, the record being produced by the motion of the plate with the earth's surface under the pointer. The actual motions of the surface of the earth are therefore opposite to the direction in which the pointer traveled, but of the same intensity.

Beginning at the starting point in the figure, we see that the first displacement was in a southerly direction, with a slight tendency toward the west. At the point A, however, a rather sudden change took place in a southwesterly direction, accompanied by slight tremors at B. The direction suddenly changed from southwest to southeast to the point C. Here the pointer was taken off the plate, which no doubt was due to a very sudden vertical motion of the earth's surface, which in intensity must have vastly exceeded all prior shocks in a horizontal direction. The record continues at D and indicates at F a succession of short vibrations in all possible directions, after which a direct disturbance continues in a southwesterly direction. This was followed by an intense displacement in almost the opposite direction. Here an almost circular vibration set in, as is indicated by the loop at A. The disturbance passed off in a westerly direction, and then, as indicated at G, in a southwesterly direction to where the word "End" is written in the figure.

While thus the trace of the pointer gives us a fair idea of the nature, direction, and relative intensity to the various displacements, they cannot be taken to represent the absolute intensity. The instrument is arranged to magnify actual displacements to 4.4 times. As the displacement in the figure from the starting point to A measures about two and one-eighth inches, the scale is the same as that of the original record. The record would indicate that the first shock was about .48 of an inch, provided that we could rely upon the steadiness of the so-called fixed point of the instrument, with reference to which all displacements are measured.

As far as the intensity of the disturbance is concerned, as indicated by the length of the lines, the interpretation of seismographic records should be made with the greatest caution. The intensity of the first shock was probably one-half of the indicated .48 of an inch, or even considerably less. The relative intensities, however, of the various vibrations are fairly well represented by the length of the lines.

A. O. LEUSCHNER,
Director of Observatory, Berkeley, Cal.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

This time Dr. Collins, the fashionable woman's doctor of London, is not likely to escape justice, and there is no doubt that if he comes before any such Judge as, for instance, Sir Henry Hawkins, he will be punished so severely as to atone not only for his present crime—namely: the performance of an operation resulting in the death of Mrs. Ucielli, one of the fashionable beauties of the smartest set of the London great world—but also for his former crimes—namely: those of forgery.

He was formerly the medical officer of the Royal Horse Guards Regiment, which he left to establish himself in practice on his own account. Finally he found himself in financial difficulties, and accordingly raised money on promissory notes, signed by himself and alleged to have been indorsed by a former brother officer of the same regiment, Captain Selwyn.

Dr. Collins forged the name of Captain Selwyn to two promissory notes of large amounts, which he got discounted by the money lender, Sam Lewis, and on their not being met when failing due the Captain was asked to pay the amount of their face value, whereupon the forgery was discovered.

At first the Captain was for handing the doctor over to the police, but eventually consented to submit the case to the judgment of three friends, Lord Walsingham, Sir Nigel Kingscote, equerry to the Prince of Wales, and to Major Atherley of the Horse Guards.

These three gentlemen, ignorant, apparently, of the fact that they were compounding a felony, undertook to refrain from any criminal steps against him on the understanding that he would dispose of his practice and pay the amount of the notes, and leave England for America within the space of six months. He was given to understand that this consideration was accorded to him by reason of the fact that he had a wife and family.

Three months later he managed to repay the amount of the forged notes and to recover possession thereof.

Feeling thereupon safe, he declined to comply with his undertaking to leave London, or to resign from the clubs to which he belonged. Accordingly the three above mentioned friends of Captain Selwyn, exasperated by the manner in which he had deceived them, took the extreme step of having him arrested on a charge of forgery. He was tried for the offense and acquitted, the conduct of the three gentlemen being strongly condemned by the Judge as having brought them within the grasp of the law, since they had no right to make any arrangement for the avoidance of punishment of a crime.

The revelations of the trial, however, were such that Dr. Collins was expelled from all his clubs and his name removed from the list of the College of Surgeons and of the College of Physicians, the members of which two bodies alone have a right to practice in London.

He may hang for his latest offense, as the charge against him is likely to be one of murder.

The taste of Queen Victoria for green colors has been once more exemplified in her apartments at Cimiez, which have all been redecorated in green, with blinds to match. The hangings and silk panels in a number of the state apartments at St. James' Palace have been this season dyed to a green color, and developments of the same kind are to take place as soon as ever the season is over at Buckingham Palace. The majority of the personal apartments of the Queen at Windsor Castle and at Osborne have green hangings, and during the first year of her marriage the Queen startled her lieges in London on one memorable occasion by taking a bright green parasol to complete a toilet of green satin and a green bonnet for her afternoon drive with the Prince Consort. Green, in fact, is her favorite color, while those which she dislikes most are yellow and pink.

The English government has finally resolved to put a stop to the various filibustering expeditions which, while they have added in no small degree to the territory and prestige of the British Empire, have, on the other hand, involved the nation in no end of international trouble. For it has just prohibited at the last moment the east African expedition organized at an expense of nearly a million of dollars by young Mr. Cavendish, a favorite cousin of the Duke of Devonshire, and in which the latter was financially interested.

The ground which the government took was that it did not wish to become involved in any difficulties with King Menelek of Abyssinia, with the French nation, or with Germany, and that there had been so much trouble in connection with expeditions of this kind that it was thought better that they should be stopped once and for all, the more so as the government has determined on analogous grounds to put an end to all chartered companies and to allow no expeditions with annexation or prestly making in view to issue forth, save under the direct orders of the government, which can in that case assume the responsibility of its acts.

I cannot help thinking that this treatment of Mr. Cavendish, who was backed by all the influence of the multi-millionaire Duke of Devonshire, one of the chief members of the Cabinet, is for the purpose of giving the government the opportunity and the excuse for prohibiting the expedition of Prince Henry of Orleans, were the projects of that most indiscreet of royal youths to materialize. For inasmuch as he proposes to take quite as large an army of European companions and of colored ex-non-commissioned officers with him, as Mr. Cavendish is supposed to do, there is likely to be trouble, and the native races are certain to become aroused by the lawless action of these filibustering enterprises, and to in consequence vent their wrath on other white people to the detriment of the government.

Prince Henry, by the bye, has got himself into no end of trouble. Among those who had promised to contribute most largely to his Abyssinian expedition were some Jewish financiers. They have been, however, so exasperated by the manner in which he identified himself with the anti-Jewish movement during the Zola trial that they have all declined to have anything further to do either with him or with his undertaking, which is, therefore, likely to die still-born for want of funds.

Emperor William, finding that the Sunday laws which he himself had inaugurated in a fit of excessive piety, interfered with his Sunday shooting, caused this law, for the enactment of which he received no end of credit, to be rescinded the other day on the ground of some technical flaw in its creation, so that henceforth he will be able to have all the shooting that he wants on Sunday without exciting unkindly comment to the effect that he is violating his own laws.

DEATH OF MRS. MARX-AVELING.

Wife of English Champion of Advanced Social Thought and Daughter of Karl Marx.

Dispatches from London, England, announce the death of Mrs. Eleanor Marx-Aveling, wife of Dr. Aveling, the leading Socialist of England. She, too, was an ardent student of the socialistic question.

As the youngest daughter of Karl Marx,

MRS. ELEANOR MARX AVELING.

who had to flee from his native land on account of his advanced socialistic ideas, Mrs. Aveling became a student of social problems with all the more readiness. The Socialists in this country who made her acquaintance during her three months' tour of America a dozen years ago learned to love this most remarkable woman and to admire her courage.

Mrs. Aveling held that communism and socialism are the same, and that their followers are seeking to accomplish the same result, but by different methods.

Mrs. Aveling was the author of a number of books on socialism—books which were widely read and made her all the better known.

HE ENTERTAINED THE SAMOANS

How William Churchill Gave a South Sea Dinner to Guests from a Circus.

One of the features of the Barnum & Bailey show when it was at the Madison Square Garden several years ago was a dozen Samoans, who were picked specimens of their race. They talked no English, and one evening there was a great commotion among them because a spectator asked them a few questions in their own language. They crowded around him and chattered away at a rate too rapid for him to follow. He proved to be William Churchill of Brooklyn, who disappeared from his home last Monday under circumstances which have led his friends to believe that he is temporarily insane. Mr. Churchill had been in Samoa and he obtained the permission of the show people to entertain the Samoans at a dinner in his home. The menu was made to correspond as nearly as possible with a Samoan menu, and the South Sea Islanders had a lively evening with their host until he happened to speak casually of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson. To his surprise several of his guests had known Stevenson personally and none of them had heard of his death. Mr. Churchill said afterward that their grief at his death was great. Mr. Churchill was later sent as Consul General to Apia because of his knowledge of the Samoan language.—New York Sun.

Lectures by Professor Doumic.

Professor Doumic of Paris will lecture at Haskell Hall, University of Chicago, tomorrow and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, the subject of the first lecture being, "La Literature d'Aujourd'hui et la Société in France," and of the second, "La Théâtre d'Alfred de Musset." Admission will be free.

Hairpins Seen on the Sidewalk.

"It seems to me," said a man who has occasion to go about town a good deal, "that there is no part of the city in which one may not come across lost hairpins. One may see them lying on the sidewalk in Fifth avenue and in remote side streets alike. The first impression that one gets from these scattered hairpins is of the common use of the hairpin. The common kinds of hairpins such as are seen lying about in this manner must be made and sold in tons. And the next impression from them, that a man gets, anyway, must be of the number that a woman carries in her hair. For though he sees so many hairpins scattered about he doesn't meet women with hair hanging loose. Their hair is fastened with so many that they don't miss one."—New York Times.

Microbe That Lives in Alcohol.

A microbe that lives and multiplies in strong alcohol has been discovered by Veley. It is believed that this accounts for the fact that rum sometimes deteriorates on a sea voyage.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

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St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, The Superiors,
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CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY.
THE PIONEER LINE WEST AND NORTHWEST OF CHICAGO
PASSENGER STATION, CORNER WELLS AND KINZIE STREETS.

THE AUCTION SALE of the Pushman Stock of Oriental Rugs opened yesterday at the Edson Keith Building, Wabash and Monroe.
Some of the prices obtained were heart-breaking to the owners, but this is an Auction Sale, and it is to be a clean sweep—every piece must go.
You should come in and bid on what you wish put up—you stand a chance of getting a Rug for a song.
Sales start each day at 10:30 and 2:30.

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FACE A HARD TASK.

Canadian Pacific Rates Baffle American Railways.

PASSENGER AGENTS MEET

Discuss Plan to Overthrow Differential Principle.

SHAREHOLDERS MAY ASSIST.

London Owners Not Pleased with Van Horne's Policy.

AUSTRIAN SUCCEEDS LEOPOLD.

Canadian Pacific competition and how it is to be met is the most serious problem that has ever confronted the American transcontinental lines. All the efforts thus far made to bring about an agreement with the Canadian Pacific that would end the present disastrous war on rates to north Pacific coast points have proved fruitless. The Canadian Pacific refuses to make any concessions and nothing will satisfy it except unconditional surrender on the part of its American competitors.

American Roads at a Disadvantage.

The latter are laboring under the disadvantage of having to divide through rates among a number of roads, while the Canadian Pacific has a line of its own from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The most serious trouble of the American roads is, however, their inability to protect intermediate rates. Scalpers have found ways by which they are able to manipulate the low through rates and apply them to almost every point in the West. General demoralization of passenger rates to all Western points is threatened.

General Passenger Agents of the various Western and transcontinental lines are in session here, considering what should be done to bring the Canadian monopoly to time. The committee which conferred with the Canadian Pacific officials in Buffalo last week reported that the chances of an agreement were exceedingly poor. Suggestion was made that the President of the United States be petitioned to take away the bonding privilege from the Canadian Pacific; but doubt was expressed whether the President could do this without applying the same restrictions to the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central roads.

Discuss Change of Plan.

The following proposition was submitted and discussed all day. It will be further considered at tonight's meeting, when it will probably be adopted:

Whereas, There is a disturbed condition of passenger fares existing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts seriously affecting the revenues of all lines interested in through intermediate traffic, and

Whereas, In granting application for the suspension of the fourth section of the act to regulate commerce, the Interstate Commerce commission has filed a supplemental order under date Feb. 24, 1898, charging the Canadian Pacific railway with violation of the act to regulate commerce, in making rates from points in the United States without sanction, and the opinion is expressed that the Canadian Pacific railway company is not entitled to a differential on the traffic involved in the application.

Resolved, That the Western lines hereby instruct their representatives at Special Committee of Conference to notify the Canadian road represented on the committee that an adjustment of passenger rates can be had upon some other basis than the recognition of a differential principle in any part of the territory of the United States, and

Resolved, That in the event of failure of the Special Committee of Conference to reach a satisfactory settlement at its committee meeting, to be held in New York commencing April 12, the committee representing the transcontinental Western lines are instructed to proceed to Washington and confer with the Interstate Commerce commission as to such future steps to be taken to restore reasonable passenger fares in the United States.

May Ask Van Horne to Resign.

Some hope is expressed that the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific, who meet in London today, will take action to change the policy of the managers of the road. Many of the shareholders whose interests are suffering are said to be greatly dissatisfied with the course which President Van Horne has been pursuing, and his resignation may be demanded.

Joseph Anstrian has been elected President of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation company in place of S. F. Leopold, who recently died. He will continue to perform the duties of General Manager. The following appointments of officers of this company have been made, to become effective April 11: Frank Ferriss, General Freight Agent; Edward J. Kelly, Assistant General Freight Agent; Joseph Berolzheim, General Passenger Agent and Auditor; Alfred F. Leopold, Assistant General Manager.

MEETING OF THE GRAND TRUNK.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson Replies to a Spirited Attack on Board of Directors.

London, April 5.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, made a speech at the shareholders' meeting today, said the principle which the present board has always followed was to seek the maximum amount of business at the minimum cost. He congratulated them upon the results of this policy, which, he said, was best illustrated by the fact that the road during the last half year had hauled 25.4 freight cars per train, compared with 22.8 freight cars per train during the preceding half year.

Continuing, the President said that on Jan. 1, 1898, was the first time since 1890 that the Grand Trunk railway had been free from debt.

Referring to the rate war, the President declared the Canadian Pacific railroad desired an exclusive contract with the Grand Trunk railway in order to weaken the Chicago connection and damage the Grand Trunk railroad's connecting roads to Chicago. The Grand Trunk railroad, the speaker explained, would never give up its close alliance with its allies.

On the larger question of differentials and the Klondike business, the President said later, the Canadian Pacific railroad had yet to prove its title to a differential. The negotiations would be continued next month and it was believed an agreement would be reached.

An attack upon the board was made by Mr. Baker of Bristol, who declared there was no truth in the statement of the President regarding the Grand Trunk railway not beginning a rate war. According to Mr. Baker the rate war was brought about in the interest of the American allies of the road. The President denied Mr. Baker's assertion.

The report of an agreement with the Wabash railroad for access to Detroit was adopted unanimously.

The retiring directors and auditors were reelected.

Transportation Notes.

General Passenger Agents of the Central Passenger Association yesterday agreed upon summer tourist rates to Eastern resorts. The rates will be substantially the same as those in effect last summer.

Western Passenger association lines have agreed to make a rate of a fare and a third for the round trip from all points in Illinois and from St. Louis for the meeting of the Illinois Epworth league, to be held at Bloomington May 24 to 26.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western railway for month of March were $489,766, against $427,553 for the same month last year. From July 1 to March 31, gross earnings of this company were $4,036,066, against $3,532,000 for the same period last year.

Fred E. Stiner, chief clerk of the Wabash railroad's general freight office, has been appointed assistant freight agent at this city, in place of H. H. Purcell, who has been appointed general agent of the Hocking Tunnel fast freight line at Chicago. Mr. Stiner will look after the Wabash's business on the Board of Trade. T. R. Farrell, formerly warehouseman, will succeed Mr. Stiner as chief clerk and W. A. Rosegrant succeeds Mr. Farrell.

Longest Fence in the World.

The longest fence in the world is a wire-netting fence in Australia 1,256 miles long, its object being to keep the rabbits from the cultivated fields.

NEWS OF THE WHALERS.

MESSENGER FROM THE NORTH SAYS THEY ARE STARVING.

Eating Dogs at the Price of Fifty Dollars Per Head—All Boats Will Be Ground to Wreckage by the Ice—Overland Relief Expedition Is Directed to the Sufferers—Courier Is Five Months on His Way and Undergoes Great Hardships.

Nanimo, B. C., April 5.—George F. Tilton, third officer of the steam whaler Belvidere, who has just reached the outside world from the vessels imprisoned in the ice, says that the steam tender Jeanie, steam whalers Orea and Belvidere, the schooner Rosario, and a bark are near Point Barrow.

He says that the men on the frozen-in vessels are suffering untold privations on account of the scarcity of provisions and are compelled to feed on the rankest of fish and meat. The natives are fast disposing of the canines at $50 a head.

Tilton came south by way of Mackenzie and Yukon Rivers and was just five months and twenty-two days making the trip of 2,000 miles to the Pacific coast, during which he and his two Indian guides suffered the most excruciating agony from the intense cold.

On his way out Tilton met Lieutenant Jarvis and the overland relief expedition. He directed them to the point at which the fleet is frozen in, but it was thought best that he continue on his way home to St. Michaels in order to make known the safety of the men connected with the fleet.

Tilton reached the coast and chartered a steamer to take him and his guides to await a south-bound vessel. He was intercepted north of Sitka by the Albion and was transferred to it and came south. The United States rescue steamer Bear, which is at Dutch harbor, has not, as yet, been of any assistance to the ill-fated men.

No deaths had occurred among the whalers when Tilton started south. Speaking of the prospects of the whalers he said that beyond a doubt the vessels will, as soon as the ice breaks, be ground into matchwood, and nothing of them will ever be seen again. The whalers do not know that any efforts are being made to relieve them.

IF THE DOG COULD TALK.

He Might Explain Why the Bachelor Failed to Return to the Reception.

The man is a bachelor who has passed the half-century post. He has a large circle of acquaintances. He would be in a social function every night if he had the opportunity. He is fond of young folks. Sometimes they are fond of him. Two persons, a young woman and a young man, preferred to be alone and sought an unobserved nook, as they thought, in the house where the reception was a brilliant one. The old bachelor saw them. They saw him, but not in time.

"We shall be rid of him in ten minutes if you will come to me when I ask him to my room," said the young man.

When time was up the young man introduced the subject of dogs. The bachelor prided himself on his knowledge of animals. The young man told of his dog and wanted the bachelor to see him. They were excused and went to the young man's room in the adjacent building. The dog was a Dane and great in strength. After the pedigree was discussed the young man excused himself for a moment. As he passed by his dog he said to him: "Watch him."

The young man returned to the reception. There was no intrusion after that. He was the young woman's escort to her home, and her home was two miles away. As he was leaving he said: "What become of him?" meaning the bachelor.

"I left him in my room."

The young man returned to his room and found the bachelor reading and evidently enjoying himself. The sideboard was well stocked. The young man was profuse in his apologies. So many things had occurred to keep him and he had no opportunity to send a message.

"But why didn't you come?" he asked.

"Why did you remain here?"

The bachelor put up a brave front. He had become interested in a book. And the whisky was great; the cigars were delicious. Then he said he must go, and he did. The young man saw him to the cab, and said the proper thing, and the bachelor went off in the dark.

The young man returned to his rooms and his dog greeted him effusively. His master stroked his head and looked into his eyes and said:

"Ah, my fine fellow, if you could talk you would tell a story that would make that parrot and monkey story an uncalled-for number."—New York Sun.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The position the Superintendent of Insurance of New York State will take on the clause in the bill passed by the Legislature of that State affecting companies of similar names is being watched for with interest. The clause is as follows: "No certificate of authority to transact the business of insurance in this State shall be granted by the Superintendent of Insurance to any insurance corporation hereafter applying therefor if such corporation has the same name as another corporation authorized to transact such business in this State at the time of granting such certificate, or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive." It is thought the clause is liable to different constructions, and the ruling will be of great interest.

Indiana policyholders in the Covenant Mutual of Galesburg have followed the Illinois members in protesting against the increase in assessments made recently. Complaint was made to Chief Clerk Neal of the Insurance department, who said he had neither power nor jurisdiction to interfere.

Several Pittsburg agents have been fined $100 for placing insurance in unauthorized companies, the cases being prosecuted for the insurance department. No defense was made by the agents.

On April 1 the Provident Life and Trust company of Philadelphia waived its war clause in all existing policies for two years without extra charge.

The total fire premiums reported as received in Kansas during 1897 were $1,735,983; the losses paid $624,424, a ratio of 36 per cent.

Boston, Mass., April 5.—[Special.]—The imminence of war with Spain has not only had its effect upon the marine insurance business, resulting in the placing of special risks upon shipping, but it has caused quite a commotion also in fire insurance circles and among large property-owners here, the question which has presented itself being as to the right of the fire insurance companies to insure against loss and damage by bombardment, or as to their liability for collateral losses proceeding from bombardments. The Insurance department of Massachusetts has received numerous communications bearing upon this matter, and it is not unlikely that the Commissioner will apply to the Attorney General, if he has not already done so, for an official opinion upon certain points which naturally present themselves.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., April 5.—[Special.]—The Garden City Surety company, through its attorneys, made a motion for leave to file a petition for mandamus to compel James S. Rose, Secretary of State, to issue a certificate of incorporation to said company. As there was some question as to whether a company doing a surety business could properly become incorporated under the laws of the State, Mr. Rose refused to issue incorporation papers.

Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Clark vs. McCormick; motion to strike petition from files.

Clark vs. National Malleable Casting Company; motion to strike petition from files.

People, ex rel., vs. Larned; motion by petitioner to dismiss appeal.

People, ex rel., vs. Appellate Court; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus.

People, ex rel., vs. Rose; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus.

Wessell vs. Colebouth; motion by Appellee t dismiss appeal.

Rasmussen vs. People; motion to dismiss appeal on short record.

People, ex rel., vs. Loeffler; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus.

People, ex rel., vs. Martin; same motion.

Vierling vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Association; motion of Joseph W. Suddard and Arthur S. Welch to be made defendants in error.

Raffington vs. Malcolm; reversed and remanded as per stipulation.

Michigan Supreme Court.

Lansing, Mich., April 5.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following cases were submitted: Finley vs. Widner; Jordan vs. Newton; Drakeley vs. Mendelsohn; Hauser vs. Burbank; Olson vs. Mero; Selotcoski et al. vs. Smith; Gilbert vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company; Holtoe vs. Holton; Husted vs. Willoughby; Loesser vs. Zimmer.

Call for Wednesday: 20, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 41, 42.

Opinions were handed down as follows: Affirmed—Butts vs. City of Eaton Rapids. Reversed—Mains vs. Mains; People vs. Fogelsong; City of Detroit vs. Deacon; Murray vs. Ruger. Modified and affirmed—Auditor General vs. Sparrow; Sheridan vs. Peninsular Savings Bank.

Writ of mandamus granted in Defoe vs. Bay Circuit Judge and denied in Graham vs. Fleming.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The American Chicory company, at Odin; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Edwin Verstraete, Frank Lechenog, Octave Vandekirckoorde.

The Imperial Rubber Tire company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, A. E. McIlvaine, John R. Ickes, T. E. Vonsammon.

The Prismatic Light company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, A. G. Spalding, H. A. Cristy, A. D. Eddy.

The Pontiac Mining and Milling company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, William A. Brandenburger, L. A. Brandenburger, W. C. Guelt.

The Sheridan Summer Resort company, at Sheridan; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, F. H. Miller, L. W. Rood, T. C. Hendershott.

The Arthur Home Library association, at Arthur; without capital stock; incorporators, S. H. Baker, D. N. Magner, W. H. Reeder.

The Gambrinus Frauer Verein, at Chicago; for social purposes; without capital stock; incorporators, Alojsia Dahm, Katie F. Patzke, Frida Dolch.

The Monarch club of Englewood; for social purposes; incorporators, Peter Walther, Fred Rossmon, Henry Slater.

The Galesburg Paving Brick company, at Galesburg, certified to a decrease in capital stock from $250,000 to $125,000.

The Kroh Manufacturing company, at Chicago, certified to an increase of capital stock from $20,000 to $30,000.

The Harrisonville Telephone company, at Waterloo, certified to an increase of capital stock from $8,000 to $20,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NEAR CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE—Lady's gold watch, engraved on inside case: "Mamma to Edith, Xmas, 1895." Liberal reward. Address A. GOWLING, 1539 Lexington-av.

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PERSONAL—FREE FOR 20 DAYS—Superfluous hair, moles, etc., destroyed by electric needle. No pain. No scar. Cure guaranteed. MME. AUGUSTA KALLMAN, 1219 Masonic Temp.

PERSONAL—DEEP FACIAL WRINKLES removed in one hour; all skin blemishes eradicated; refs. DR. YORK, 1219 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—FOR A GOOD LAWN SOW "Chicago Parks" lawn seed. VAUGHAN'S, 84 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BED BUGS EXTERminated from your premises. PERES, 427 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper of good habits, aged 25; have gilt-edged references; can furnish bond. Address P 369, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer; double entry, safeguard; and Graham system writer; first-class position desired. Address P 211, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LUMBER OFFICE work by bookkeeper of 12 years' experience; ready May 1. Address P 370, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER WILL write up your books at night; charges moderate. Address G. 539 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BOOKKEEPER or an assistant, or in general office work; wages no object. Address X 939, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper, aged 23; best of references as to ability, etc. Address P 209, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING salesman; ten years experience selling general trade in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; manufacturers lines preferred; highest references; salary or commission. C. F. BELMAN, Portland, Oregon.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — LADIES' TAILOR: only first-class need apply; cut and fit perfectly; wants steady position. Address P 219, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BICYCLE REPAIRER, or anything else. Address P 349, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, IN private family; man to do housework; wife a first-class cook; no children; will leave only by mutual consent. Address P 267, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAN, PORter, by experienced, honest, single German; references. Address P 330, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, MARried, no children; 3 years in last place; understands everything around a gentleman's place; city or suburb; first-class reference. Address P 332, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPEtent coachman; city or country; can milk, care for lawn; willing and obliging; best of city refs. from last employer. P 311, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MARRIED MAN as coachman; willing to make myself useful; references. Address P 873, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED coachman, German, single; willing; moderate wages; city reference. Address P 327, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man thoroughly experienced in the business; best city references. P 368, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED coachman; can milk; 3 years last place; Minnesota-st. No. 1, rear, Minneapolis, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman, German, single; willing; moderate wages; city references. Address P 327, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man thoroughly experienced in the business; best city references. P 368, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED coachman; can milk; 3 years last place; city or suburbs; good refs. P 233, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman, city or country; refs. P 316, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; SWEDish; best references. Address P 869, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; EXperienced in legal and commercial work desires position where neat, rapid, and accurate work will be appreciated; salary nominal; refs. Address P 360, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; competent and experienced; young man. Address A C 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND bookkeeper; quick, rapid, accurate, and good writer; reasonable salary. P 218, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address P 217, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPher; 6 years' experience; very rapid. Excellent references. Address P 225, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE young man, Swede, in private family, for general work; can drive; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; will guarantee satisfaction; ref. Address P 347, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TO REPRESENT building material firms; well up in general estimating in all branches; best references. Address P 336, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 22, who possesses good mechanical ideas; ambitious and willing to work; please reply Monday to JR. at 106 Park-av., Wicker Park.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK AROUND THE house and barn or anything respectable; single, strictly temperate man, 35 years old; a home and small wages. Address P 371, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE MAN; [SWEDish], to take care of horses and work around place; refs. Address P 373, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 years old, of fair education, willing to work hard. Please address X 356, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 19, experienced in grocery and delivering. West Side; references. Address P 357, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—PEN AND INK WASH artist wants position; small salary. Address P 234, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ART STUDENT would like position where he could learn photoengraving. Address P 333, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, as elevator man. Address R. JOHNSON, 490 E. 30th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXPERienced, for porter work. Address P 363, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — FIVE YEARS' EXperience; familiar with bookkeeping and office work; salary $8. Address P 343, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, COMpetent bookkeeper and cashier; best of references or bond. Address P 356, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, typewriter; competent lady. Address P 228, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, HONEST Norwegian girl as nurse or second work in a respectable family; can give good refs. from last situ. Address D 3019, N. Winchester-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED infants' nurse; also by young woman for housework, good cook, in American family; references. Call 547 39th-st., near Indiana-av., Flat 2.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls for general housework. Call 2511 Princeton-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED woman; light second work; plain sewing, or take care of small baby. 3005 Princeton-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — EXPERIENCED cook; also second girl or nurse for children; best city refs. 5038 State-st., Flat G.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED girl for second work or waitress in German family; refs. Address X L 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by first-class cook and laundress; state wages. Address P 379, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — PLACE AS NURSE and care for child or do second work; experienced and references. Address 666 Loomis-st.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork; best references. 4300 Cottage Grove-av., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN child's or infant's nurse; can go city or suburbs; reference. Address M N 71, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — LAUNDRY WORK. $1 per day. 178 33d-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, general housework. 229 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS laundress; private family. 3208 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL, cook and laundress; city or suburb. Call 139 29th

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS cook and laundress; refs. 141 East 39th-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—DOMESTIC SERVANTS, all nationalities, private families only; town or country. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st. Phone North 100.

SITUATION WANTED—GOVERNESS; SPEAK English, French, and German. BIGGS, 67 Rush.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY stenographer; good business education; thorough knowledge of mimeograph work; furnishing typewriter and mimeograph machine, $8; without, $6. Address P 378, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF education desires opportunity to prove ability; ref. first-class; Rem. op. P 827, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address P 342, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address P 215, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and bookkeeper; good writer; experienced; moderate salary. Address P 310, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED STENOGRapher of good address will work for moderate salary. Address P 213, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher; 4 years' experience; very rapid, accurate. City references. Address P 224, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; 4 years' experience; salary $8. Address P 355, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT, EXPErienced lady stenographer, bookkeeper; out of city; best references; permanent. P 364, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 LADY STENOGRApher; 4 years' exp.; best reference; salary $12. Address A E 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FIVE YEARS' EXperience; familiar with bookkeeping and office work; salary $8. Address P 843, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED, INTELLIgent lady stenographer; $6. P 229, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN dental office; experienced. P 366, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—AND OFFICE WORK; YOUNG man, by small manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address P 206, Tribune office.

CASHIER—YOUNG MAN WITH $300; RELIAble firm; experience unnecessary; nice salary; chance for promotion. Address P 226, Tribune.

DRUGGIST—REGISTERED ASSISTANT. N. E. cor. 31st and Cottage Grove-av.

OFFICE MAN—MUST INVEST SOME MONEY. Address P 529, Tribune office.

PHARMACIST — REGISTERED ASSISTANT. Address P 361, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — AND BOOKKEEPER. TO fill vacancy, caused by death, in an established and reliable Chicago corporation in which the working force own a controlling interest. $750 cash required, to be invested in stock; liberal salary; 10 per cent per annum guaranteed; unquestionable security given to redeem stock at the expiration of one year if purchaser is dissatisfied. Address P 312, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN — A TRUSTWORTHY MAN OF fair ability, who is willing to start in at once with a small business concern; must have ref. Address P 230, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD APpearance and education to sell cigars on the road; salary. Address S 844, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, ON A NEW PROPosition; a rare opportunity for the right man. W. P. BUTLER, 1350 Fisher Bldg.

SALESMAN—A YOUNG HEBREW AS CITY salesman for specialties; salary and commission. Address P 221, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WIDE-AWAKE SALESMEN FOR our spring business will arrange immediately with twenty new men; my new modern 7 and 8 room houses are selling faster than I can get them up, and even now the inexperienced salesmen are doing a profitable trade. Apply to S. E. GROSS, 607 Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLEsale tobacco, cigar, and snuff house can use 10 or more first-class salesmen, who have an established trade in those goods (no others need apply) in any of the following States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wis., Ia., E. Mo., S. E. Ks., W. Neb., S. and N. Dak., Minn., and Montana. Address, with full particulars, P 213, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — FIRST-CLASS, ACQUAINTED with the stove and hardware trade, in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, to sell on commission a number of grades of stoves controlled by manufacturer's agent. Address, with references, H. J. FORSYTHE, 69 E. Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN—FOUR, OF CHARACTER AND ability, to present a special proposition in connection with Harper's Weekly club; permanent positions and fair remuneration to hustlers. Call 1410 Fisher Bldg. A. F. SHELDON.

SALESMEN—AN ESTABLISHED CORPORAtion extending its business, can use a number of A1 salesmen; permanent position on guaranteed and liberal commission to capable men. Address P 212, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—SOUTH SIDE; WRITE GOOD HAND; EXperienced in machine shop preferred; $3 per week. Address P 210, Tribune office.

BOYS—BETWEEN 18 AND 22 TO LEARN TO feed presses; steady employment. R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS CO.

Trades.

CARRIAGE PAINTER—AND BLACKSMITH'S helper. 569 Wabash-av.

CLOTH CUTTER. H. M. MARKS & CO., 200 Market.

COAT MAKERS—2340 Indiana-av.

CUTTER—WHO UNDERSTANDS OVERALLS and par and wafer coats. Address P 350, BROWN CO., 350 Minnesota-st., St. Paul, Minn.

CUTTERS—AT ONCE. EXPERIENCED CLOTH and pants cutters; also a first-class window dresser and salesman. The Chicago Tailors, cor. Milwaukee-av. and Noble-st.

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDERS—AT ONCE; permanent employment at highest wages. RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

DRAFTSMAN—EXPERIENCED IN BREWERY and malthouse work; state wages and particulars. Address P 338, Tribune office.

ENAMELER AND JAPANNER—EXPERIENCED; for iron bedsteads and sheet metal work; must be a striper and understand the mixing of white enamel and japan. Address, with details regarding age, salary, experience, and references, P 328, Tribune office.

PRESS FEEDERS—AT ONCE, EXPERIENCED cylinder press feeders; highest wages paid, permanent positions to good men.

PRESS FEEDERS — CYLINDER — STEADY work; wages $10.50 per week. W. B. Conkey Company, 341-351 Dearborn-st.

PRESS FEEDERS—EXPERIENCED; WAGES $10.50 per week. Steady employment. R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS CO.

PRESSMEN—EXPERIENCED GORDON PRESSmen and Gordon press feeders. Apply to R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS CO., Polk-st. and Plymouth-place.

SIGN AND PICTORIAL PAINTERS—EXPERT, freehand workmen to travel on bulletin, wall, barn, and fence sign-advertising; to temperate, reliable mechanics, season engagement on contract work or salary and expenses paid. State expectations, with small sketch, sample of capability, to McKENNA, Supt., Rotes Sign Displays, 7 Park-pl., New York.

WANTED—BINDERY IN GOOD COUNTRY town; would prefer county seat. Address P 346, Tribune office.

WATCHMAKER—145 North Clark-st.

House Servants.

MAN AND WIFE—WITHOUT CHILDREN; MAN to do housework, woman to cook; in a country place; must have references. Flat 50 The Potomac, 3000 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

BUTLER—ENGLISH, FIRST-CLASS, FOR A footman's situation. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; $12 weekly guaranteed after two months; catalogue. MOLER Barber School, Clark and Van Buren-sts.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—MALE; THE BEST TO BE obtained for $10 per week, out of town position. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and other detail information, P 2, care of LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON, EXPERIenced young man; must speak German; salary $12 to $15. Address P 204, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

AIRBRUSH ARTISTS—3 FIRST-CLASS AIRbrush artists; to work on city or piece work; answer at once; state salary expected. Crescent City Portrait Co., 3312 Magazine-st., New Orleans.

BRANCH MANAGERS AND AGENTS; SALARY and commission. Hunter Tailoring and Shirt Co., Cincinnati, O.

ELEVATOR MAN—MAN USED TO RUNNING freight elevator; must have experience and exceptional good references; state age, experience, and salary expected; steady position. Address P 351, Tribune office.

JANITOR—AT ONCE, FOR NEW, FIRST-CLASS twelve-flat building, married, no children; must have experience and handy with tools; scrupulously neat, willing to work; state references, how long employed. Address P 319, Tribune office.

MAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF IRON BEDstead factory who thoroughly understands the business. Call at Clifton House Friday evening or Saturday morning, April 8 and 9. CHARLES BERRON.

MAN—A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE AND FULLY competent to take care plants and flowers and to do general housework in and about the house. Apply 3311 Michigan-av., Kensington, Ill.

MAN—PERSUASIVE MAN, ABLE TO DO OF fice work and approach business houses. Bring references and apply at 800 Journal Building.

MAN—INTELLIGENT, FOR TRAVELING POsition; $60 monthly. 15 Washington-st., R. 48.

MEN—LIFE INSURANCE OR B. & LOAN FIELD men; those who can handle agents and territory preferred; something entirely new, backed by $1,000,000 paid-up capital. Investigate. Address, with references, office 1100, 184 La Salle-st.

MEN—FOUR YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE printing trade. W. B. Conkey Co., 341-351 Dearborn-st.

MEN—WITH SOME MEANS, TO REPRESENT patent in all cities; fortune for good men. WINSTON CO., 190 La Salle.

PROOFREADER — PRACTICAL PRINTER; references. W. B. Conkey Company, 71 Plymouth-pl.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

SPORTING GOODS BUYER—EXPERIENCED. Apply Assistant Manager's office, A. M. Rothschild & Co.

WATCHMAN—STRONG, MIDDLE-AGED MAN as watchman; work easy; wages, $1.30 per day. The Blakely Printing Co., 184-186 Monroe-st.

YOUNG MAN—FROM THE COUNTRY FOR real estate office position; good wages. Address P 317, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — EXPERIENCED, WITH knowledge of cashiering; used to long hours; live in vicinity of North-av. and Larrabee. Address H O 174, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY, FOR DENTIST OFfice; state salary wanted and experience. Address P 375, Tribune office.

GIRL INSPECTORS—APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 10 a. m. The Emporium, 152 State-st.

SALESLADIES—EXPERIENCED MILLINERY saleslad ies, also millinery apprentices. Apply Millinery Department, Frank Bros., State and Monroe-sts., 2d floor, 10 a. m.

Domestics.

COOK—WASH AND IRON; COLORED; SALary, $2. Call 8 days. 3611 Ellis-av.

GIRL—YOUNG, TO HELP IN LIGHT HOUSEwork; good home. Call at 276 E. Superior, top flat.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; MUST be a good cook) Hotel, 9 E. Adams-st.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; $18 per month; also girl to take care of children and help with other work, in suburb. Room 1112, 112 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEWORK—5731 ROSALIE-CT., SETTLED woman, fond of children, Catholic preferred; general housework.

HOUSEWORK—SMALL PAY. 784 W. MADISON-ST., top flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references. 208 Cass-st., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework. 4155 Lake-av.

LAUNDRESS—GOOD, FOR PRIVATE FAMILY; $6; references required. 586 N. Clark-st.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT; REFERENCES required. 3939 Ellis-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SEWING GIRL—EXPERIENCED; DRESSMAKer. Flat 14, 3000 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER — MIDDLE-AGED, THOroughly competent to care and cater to a family hotel; 40 people; highest refs.; no other need apply; answer confidentially. N M 113, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Call at 4111 Grand-blvd.

GIRLS — FIRST-CLASS GENERAL GIRLS; private family; experienced laundresses $6; references. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1461 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK — 8 GENERAL HOUSEWORK girls for private families. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

STENOGRAPHER—$5. TO $10. LAW OFFICE, typewriter; bookkeeper and stenographer, $10. 513, 108 La Salle-st.

Stenographers.

REMINGTON OPERATOR—YOUNG LADY; NOT stenographer; state experience and salary. Address P 377, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—FEMALE; THE BEST TO be obtained for $8 per week; out of town position. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and other detail information, P 3, care of LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRA

RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

ICK AND STONE HOUSES.
01 TO 539 EDDY-ST.
ion of Addison-st. and Lincoln-av.
CHOICE LOCATIONS.
TO $25 PER MONTH.
AND EIGHT ROOMS EACH.
finish, oak floors throughout first
staircases, slc-boards, mantels with
ass fixtures, gas ranges, shades,
ated walls, furnaces, and laundries;
ded and large shade trees planted.
OPEN PLUMBING.
d fixtures, decorated tubs and oval
nt fare on Lincoln-av. electric cars;
are the best and most completely ever
e money. Owner at 507 Eddy-st.

ARGE DETACHED RESIDENCE;
dition. 500 La Salle-av. Call CAL-

MAPLE-ST.—12 LARGE ROOMS;
king distance. OWNER, on prem.

Suburban.

OUSE, NEW, AT WHEATON, ILL.;
rnace, electric lights, bath, closet,
sistern and city water; 4, 5, 6 and
; 75-ft. lot, west front, on main st.;
k, modern, and first-class in every
$35 per mo. Apply at Wagner's drug
Clark-st., nr. Monroe, where photo

HANDSOME MODERN RESI-
hicago and Northwestern railway.
ains the best and most completely ever
e money. Owner at 507 Eddy-st.

3205 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND
32d-ct., 7-room flats; steam heat, gas
rants, $22.50 and up.
ats, $30.
its, 240-248 37th-st. and 5709 Rosalie-
steam heat, $22.50 and $25.
arm-st., 6 flat, 7 rooms each, $17.
Englewood, 7-room flats, newly dec-

ANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

BY W. K. YOUNG & BRO.,
ND 402 MARQUETTE BLDG.
he office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.
ICE PLANNED.
call for our complete printed list of
uses in KENWOOD, HYDE PARK,
ding the Drexel-boulevard district.
e list of new bldgs. in Kenwood; spe-
and 5 room steam-heated flats at $25
ey. 12.

E THE VERMONT IS BEAUTIFULLY
Blst-st.-blvd. at the junction of
and 43d-st. Modern in every and is unsur-
family residence; steam heat, electric
service; rooms large, light, and airy;
ry; cosily, cozy, cozy, cozy, cozy, cozy
nent; prices reasonable; janitor on
oor plans can be seen at my office,
ST. GERARD, Agent.

4619 VINCENNES-AV., TWO SE-
adults, seven rooms, with every mod-
ements, separate tubs and laundry
ean flat, corner lot, outside light in

WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH,
R. 202, 134 Monroe-st.
Tel. Main 5196.

ire Grove-av. Tel. Oakland 359.

—NEW STEAM-HEATED FLATS:
polished floors, tile baths, etc.
64th-st. and Madison-av. 4 rooms:
5 rooms, $37.50; 6 rooms, $38 to $45.
6 and 7 rooms; $35.
133 Woodlawn-av., 8 rooms; $42.50.
or complete printed list of flats.
ARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st.,
ttage Grove-av. Open evenings.

THE GROVELAND, S. W. COR.
-av. and 31st-st., 3, 6, and 7 room flats;
ern, including electric lights, hot
enger and freight elevators, steam
ras ranges, refrigerator service;
postoffice, bank, including public
block to Illinois Central and cable cars;
building day and evening. H. O.
CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FLATS.
e 7 and 8 room flats in the Ballard,
on-av.; steam heat, hot and cold water,
ds; elevator service, and janitor.
Dunbridge, screens, etc. Take
one block from I. C. R. R. express
and 35th-st. Apply to R. C. COLE,
Chicago Opera-House, or janitor at

6018-28-30 STONY ISLAND-AV.,
of those new elegant 6-room flats over-
lake, a better street of Jackson Park,
way; strictly modern; 18 minutes to
ments may be seen today or you will be
om May 1, $45 to $60. Agent in build-
PERKINS, 912 Chamber of Commerce.

6237 LEXINGTON-AV., NEW 7 AND
ts, hard wood throughout, and polished
consoles, sideboards, mantels, tiled
location near I. C. and Alley L; rent.
for inspection.
klawn-av., same as the above; rent.
56; three bays; 14 ft. on side.
H. SPEAR, owner, 79 Dearborn.

THE FLEUR DE LIS, 3606 WA-
nes finer; only two 4-room flats va-
and $30; others May 1; stone front,
H. O. & O. H. PEASE, 206 La Salle-st.

THE "GERALD" APARTMENTS,
State-sts., FIREPROOF, modern, 3
m flats, steam heat, elevator, janitor,
refrigerator service; 20 minutes' down-town by Alley
ble. Tel. S. 1027. Office in bldg.

THE PIASA, FIREPROOF, HALF
3d-st. and Stadium, 6-room and bath
ood floors, open nickel plumbing, tile
bathroom floors, steam heat, hot
ter; all improvements; rent $25.
itor, or at 1410 Marquette Bldg.

IN HIGHLAND BLDG., 4405 AND
enwald-av., 7-room apartments; steam
ter, electric lights, carpeted halls, ele-
ice, overlooking the lake; $45 per
to janitor on premises, or to J. R.
207 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

THE ENGLEWOOD, 25TH STREET AND
Michigan and Wabash-avs., high-class 4
ments; steam heat, hot water, all mod-
conveniences; also dark rooms; $17 to $30.
BARNES & KEMP, 157 La Salle-st.

THE RAINIER, COTTAGE GROVE-
33d-st., strictly first-class; 2, 3, 4, and
artments; steam heat, hot water, elec-
telephone, elevator service, etc.; resi-
tial. Apply office, 55 33d-st.

6-ROOM APARTMENTS. FEW
e new Les Tours, cor. 44th and Lake;
nothing better; only worthy people inquire.
ok dining rooms, rich decorations; every-
class.

THE LUCANIA," GREENWOOD-
624-st.-sheltered, steam-heated 4, 5, 7
; gas ranges, ice boxes, etc.; 5 blocks
; $22 to $40. W. K. YOUNG &
Dearborn-st. Tel. 4405 Main.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF INDI-
and 42d-st., 4-room flats, $27 and $28;
flats, $35; all rooms large and light; all
provements. F. H. TAYLOR,
-av., or janitor.

4, 5, AND 6 ROOM APARTMENTS—
THE NEWTON BUILDING,
heast-av. and 30th-st., steam heat, hot
ranges, and refrigerators. Inquire of
A. E. STURGES, 480 Marquette Bldg.

FIVE-ROOM FLATS IN NEW
63d, near Monroe-av.; steam heat, hot
lished hardwood floors; rent free until
rice $22.50; open for inspection. M.
& CO., 97 Adams-st.

THE BRIGHTEST AND CHEAPEST
nts for the money in Chicago, 6 and 7
the Forreston, cor. 33d-st.-blvd. and Pa-
$30 to $45; everything new; everything
WM. M. BAKER, 201, 167 Dearborn-st.

826 FLATS—6 LARGE LIGHT
s a snap bargain; steam heat, hot water
the building and neighborhood, quiet
ation; to investigate will convince you.
L, 118 E. 63d-st.

N HENRIETTA, COR. 46TH AND
, 6 modern conveniences. Inquire of
BRIGGS, 2549 M. Ashland-av.

615 E. 46TH-ST., OVERLOOKING
ake; high-grade apartments; hot water
finish, tiled bathrooms, steam heat; very
. PARKER, 115 Dearborn-st.

RATES BUILDING—MODERN 4 AND
flats, on 39th, 5 and 6; elevator service,
water, gas ranges. See janitor.
H. PORTER & BRO., 176 Dearborn.

1073 EAST 56TH-ST., NEAR
and Washington Park; 6-room modern
m heat, hot water, gas ranges; $30.
A. E. STURGES, 849 Marquette Bldg.

S AND 4 ROOM FLATS—LENOX
ccellents, hot water, ranges. Office
age Grove-av.

2D FLAT, 6149 KIMBARK—6 LARGE
all light, steam heat; hardwood floors,
nishes. Inquire at 6144 Kimbark-av.

6240 KIMBARK-AV., WOODLAWN
rooms, furnished or unfurnished; ex-
ing; gas range, bath, and furnace heat.

6240 MONROE-AV.; ONE BLOCK
Park; 6-room flat, 2d floor; corner ref-
, and "L" station; 6-room flat, 1st
th water. See owner, J. W. BOLD.

FLATS IN THE MELROSE, 3736 SI-
heat, hot water, elevator, hot water
$33; 6 rooms; first-class building.

NICELY FURNISHED 6 ROOM
dwood floors; silver, linen, complete; for
n-av.

IN HODGES BLDG., 3 ROOM FLAT
sunny; location convenient for business
water, gas ranges. Apply elevator 50

RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142
Oakwood-blvd. Tel. Oakland 1270.
The following apartments have steam heat, hot
water, gas ranges, and are modern in every re-
spect:
THE RICHELIEU, 3806-3808 Ellis-av., 5 and
6 rooms, $30 to $45. NEW.
THE REGINALD, n. w. cor. of 44th-st. and
Forrestville-av., one 5 and 6 room apartment,
$42.50 and $46. NEW.
THE DEXTER, 43d and Prairie-av., NEW 6-
room apartments, open today; $35 to $45.
THE NEWCOMB-s. e. cor. Lexington-av. and
51st-st. blvd., 3 to 7 rooms, $20 to $50.
THE DEL MONTE AND DEL MONTE AN-
EX, 43d and Grand-blvd. n. e. corner, 5 to 7
rooms, $25 to $50.
4538 AND 4580 PRAIRIE-AV., 7 and 8 rooms,
one corner apartment; prices $37.50 to $42.50.
Evans-av. and 50th-st., 6 rooms, NEW, $30.
6030 Jackson-av., 9 rooms, $25.
4726 Kenwood-av., 6 rooms, $32.50.
GET OUR PRINTED LIST.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST—5338 MONROE-
av., 5-room flat, $12 per month. Also, 256 and
297 54th-st., 6080 Drexel-boulevard, 6 rooms,
$12 each.
CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18,
$20, $24; 6 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot
water; elevator; modern. 3106 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—2-ROOM
flats, $10 to $11; steam heat, hot water, gas
range, janitors; private storerooms. 2929 Calumet.

TO RENT—3D FLAT, 3138 WABASH-AV., 8
rooms; rent $30; all the latest improvements.
WM. E. DEE, 219 Royal Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—2952 GROVELAND-AV., SIX-ROOM
flat, every room light and in good order.

West Side.

TO RENT—938 PARK-AV.—FLAT AND FLAT
3, 940 Park-av., 7 room flats; steam heat, hot
water in the summer, fine finish; janitor service; near Garfield Park and Lake-st.
L."; rent $25.
1573 Madison-st., Flat 2 and other flats in this building; 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water the year around, gas range, quarter-sawed oak finish, janitor service; half a block from Garfield Park; rent $20.
Above and other flats for rent by the owner.
Room 931, 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—635 JACKSON-BLVD., NORTHWEST
corner Paulina-st., 8 and 9 room flats in the sin-
gant 4-story brown stone building; near 3 electric
car lines and metropolitan elevated; steam heat, hot
water the year around; steam laundries, clothes
driers, gas ranges, and ice boxes; best of janitor
service. Call on owner, Room 931, 158 La Salle-
st.

TO RENT—KENMORE, COR. PLUM AND
Laflin-sts., 5-room flats.....$18 to $20
6-room flats.....$20 to $22
8-room flats.....$22 to $25
Steam heat, hot water, and janitor service.
N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.
Tel. M. 2653.

TO RENT—NEW 6 AND 7 ROOM APART-
ments, cor. Jackson-blvd. and Marshfield-av.,
"The Howard"; everything modern and the best;
refrigerators, gas ranges, hot water heat, crema-
tory, "garbage burned every meal." Inquire of
janitor or owner, 154 S. Water-st. and 223 Marsh-
field-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.
Don't rent a flat or house on the West Side be-
fore you see our printed list; we have the largest
and best.
JACKSON BROS.,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Ogden-av.

TO RENT—975 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR
L st., stone front 2d flat, 7 rooms; $25.
1st flat, 6 rooms, furnace; $25; open daily.
123 Fulton-st., 6 rooms and bath in bara, mod-
ern; $23; all will be in good order.
M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
1358 Monroe-st., 2d flat, 9 rooms; hot water
heat; hot water furnished all year; screens,
shades, gas range, etc.; rent $40. Inquire 1st
flat.

TO RENT—$16—ELEGANT NEW MODERN
steam-heated 4-room flat, gas ranges, porcelain
plumbing, janitor service, and all conveniences,
and fine neighborhood; 2004 Wilcox-av. Call 12
to 2 p. m. ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st. Rm. 16.

TO RENT — 1161 WASHINGTON-BLVD., TEN-
room second flat; hot water heat; if you want an
elegant, comfortable home call and see it; all the
latest improvements; all light rooms.

TO RENT—RENT REDUCED ON THIS ELE-
gant, strictly new, detached flat, it is now a positive bar-
gain. 1074 Washington-blvd. Agent at building;
free to May 1.

TO RENT—HEATED FLAT, 515 CONGRESS,
s. of Polk-st.; gas range, hot water, ice box,
refrigerator; side light; choice location; posses-
sion now. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—25 S. CALIFORNIA-AV., 8 ROOMS;
steam heat flat; hardwood floors, sideboard, man-
tels, and bath; cold bath, laundry, beautiful
apartment; janitor service.

TO RENT—FLATS, HOUSES, STORES, WEST
of Rockwell; send for printed list; open even-
ings. 1727 54th-st. SMITH, 1309 Madison-st.

TO RENT—COZY 4 ROOM BRICK
flats, 46 N. Francisco-st, $12 to $20. Janitor
on premises. E. C. WALLER, 705 Rookery.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM 2D FLOOR; STEAM,
hot water, janitor. 19 Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT—3D FLOOR, CORNER FLAT;
8 Sidney-st., 4 rooms, bath, etc.; rent $15; nice lawn. G. LASHER & SON, 217 S. Water.

TO RENT—408 ASHLAND-BLVD., 7 AND 8-
room modern steam heated flats; $37.50 and $40.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS, $20; STEAM, GAS RANGE;
Van Buren and Stanley-terrace. See janitor.

TO RENT—HANDSOME, EIGHT 8-ROOM
apartments; moderate rent. 1000 Washington.

North Side.

TO RENT—
HIGH-GRADE APARTMENTS
ON NORTH SIDE.

McIntosh and Gerrard, 377-383 Superior-st., a
few first-class apartments from May 1; steam
heat, elevator service.

Orleans Apartments, s. w. cor. of Pine and Erie-
sts. Used Reed Organs, $40 to $80.
New Reed Organs, various makes, $40 to $75.
Two Pipe Organs (used), $400 and $500.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857].
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

HALLET & DAVIS BARGAINS.
$65 will buy a fine, modern, square grand, the
latest model; others want $100 for them.
$75 will buy a fine, upright piano, popular
make; ought to bring twice as much.
$150 will buy practically new walnut upright; sold
for $300 one year ago.
$190 will buy a splendid HALLET & DAVIS Baby
Grand, rosewood case; looks like new.
The above are some of the most exceptional
bargains that we offer this week. No
reservation can be made. Come prepared to buy.
Easy terms if desired. Exchange can be made for
new pianos any time within two years, if desired.
Every instrument marked in plain figures; look for
the yellow cards.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Manufacturers,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.
Factory, Boston. Estb. 1839.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY
WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS
MONDAY, MARCH 21,
AT THEIR NEW LOCATION,
207 WABASH-AV., NEAR ADAMS-ST.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, MANAGER.

THERE IS NO LACK OF BUSINESS AT STEIN-
way Hall, as we have the best assortment of
pianos to be found in Chicago, and we interest all
purchasers.
At this time we have a number of slightly used
uprights, including Steinway, Emerson, Bradbury,
Chickering, Henry F. Miller, Cable, Hartmann,
etc., all offered at low prices. In new pianos we
have Steinway, J. P. Chase, Hazelton Bros., Ster-
ling, and Huntington.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
17 Van Buren-st., Steinway Hall.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES—
thoroughly first-class, unequaled in tone, touch,
workmanship, and durability; of neat design in all
the natural wood casings; every piano warranted
for ten years; no fancy prices asked; terms easy;
established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF,
147 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

$152 WILL BUY A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO in
any of the fancy woods; we had the cash, the
Eastern piano manufacturer wanted the money;
we now have the pianos, bought at one-half the
original value; these pianos will have to be closed
out at once; your choice at $152.
Story & Clark pianos, high grade, $250 to $700.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

THEY ARE GOING FAST; CALL AT ONCE IF
you desire a great bargain in a piano slightly
damaged by smoke; we have just what you want
and guarantee every instrument; payments to suit
purchasers. Steger Piano Co., 225 Wabash-av.,
cor. Jackson-blvd.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.,
Wabash-av.
Represent the Chickering, Gabler, Marshall &
Wendell, and Fenze pianos; we always have spe-
cial bargains in second-hand pianos of the above
and other makes; strictly one price; prices low.

100 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS:
Wesman, Bryant, Schiller, Story and others;
rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146
Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—WE OFFER SOME UNUSUAL
values in slightly used uprights, also bargains in
walnut and rosewood, high-class instruments;
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

A LADY LEAVING CITY WILL SELL HER
beautiful high-grade upright piano cheap for
cash if taken at once. 2376 Wabash-av., 1st flat.

$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO.
$190 buys Steinway, fine condition.
The Thompson Music Co., 280 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO;
one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John
Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE
lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS,
261 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF THREE BED-
rooms, also refrigerator, in use eight months.
Address P 314, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK SIDEBOARD, FOLDING BED,
etc. Call at 4326 Ellis-av.

STORAGE.

NEWBERRY STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR
merchandise and furniture; private rooms; low
insurance; goods moved in padded vans, packed,
and shipped. 78-82 E. Illinois-st. Tel. 1178.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING
by experienced men and padded vans; auction-
eers. Warehouse, 214-232 S. 6th-st. Kenwood
Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1264.

RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—20X80, 60X60, 80X150,
and second floors, with or without power; light
on three sides; located within ten minutes' walk
of Courthouse. Apply on premises, J. HAR-
LEY BRADLEY, 62 N. Desplaines-st. Phone
Exp. 146.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING ON S. E. CORNER
of Milwaukee-av. and Halsted-st., consisting of
store, basement, and two flats, will be rented to-
gether or separate at reasonable rent to A1 ten-
ants. Apply only to E. GODRIDGE & CO., 86
Washington-st.

TO RENT—1326 VAN BUREN-ST., STORE, LIV-
ing rooms, stable. G. LASHER & SON, 217 S.
Water-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FIRST-CLASS PHOTO-
graph gallery; low rent. P 842, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT TRIANGLE SWELL
corner store, 246 Ogden, cor. Van Buren; calls.

TO RENT—STORE, 203 W. ADAMS-ST., COR.
Green, for drug store.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE WITH LIVING ROOMS, 681
Wells-st.; steam heat, hot water, etc.; cheap.
Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, $10 AND $15; GOOD LOCA-
tion. G. LASHER & SON, 217 S. Water-st.

RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON SECOND
floor Butler Bldg., opposite Masonic Temple. $20,
including heat, light, telephone, and janitor
service. Apply to M. C. Burdick, Room 1, 52 State-
st., or John C. Fetzer, 87 Congress-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES IN OWINGS
Bldg., Dearborn and Adams-sts., most centrally
located corner in city.
JOHN C. FETZER, 87 Congress-st.

TO RENT — OFFICE, INCLUDING STEAM
heat, electric light, telephone, city atlases, etc.;
$15; separate room, $7. 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SCHILLER
Bldg.; modern in every respect.
W. L. BRENT, 301 Schiller Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES—$5 TO $30 PER MO., AT
70 Dearborn-st.; steam heat and elevator
services. R. W. HYMAN & CO., Room 6.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR PHY-
sician or dentist in Venetian Bldg.
Apply Suite 1313-14.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE, GRADE FLOOR,
La Salle, near Madison; excellent space. Ad-
dress P 374, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE; LARGE MAIN
floor and other fine offices at 109 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK AND PHONE, PERHAPS
office. 140 Dearborn, Room 95, Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—HALF FURNISHED OFFICE, DESK
and typewriter; $10. 1404 Great Northern.

Lofts.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; RENT
free to May; slick place to do business; nice room,
20x91; steam heat, passenger and freight ele-
vators; good for clubs, wholesale or retail busi-
ness; location A1; opposite Public Library. 5
Washington-st.

TO RENT—3D AND 4TH FLOORS OF S. W.
cor. Clinton and Monroe-sts., each containing
10,000 sq. ft., or space to suit, with steam
power. K. K. KNAPP, 311 Grand Central Pas-
senger Station.

RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—30 STEAM HEATED ROOMS, 433
Washington-blvd.; will be put in good order.
SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—CHEAP—27 ROOMS, 98 N. CLARK-
st. MEADOWCROFT, 603 Marquette Bldg.

RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
A fine 300-acre farm near La Grange; good till-
able land, timber, and grassing; near a good
stream.
V. G. SANBORN,
140 Dearborn-st. Telephone Main 1092.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER—
Large light basement, corner Lake and Frank-
lin, suitable for machine shop or manufacturing;
now occupied by Chicago Pottery company.
Apply to W. C. WARNER, 63 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS,
etc.; complete list of all space to be had in
business and manufacturing districts. Four tele-
phones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3023 INDIANA-AV., LARGE BRICK
building, suitable for laundry, light
manufacturing. H. B. EASTMAN, 107 Dear-
born-st.

TO RENT—133-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE
light floors for manufacturing; steam
power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS
in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEEN, 1184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE, ON PLYMOUTH-
pl., near Van Buren, 7 stories, 50x100.
JOHN C. FETZER, 87 Congress-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING SPACE CHEAP;
good light. 30 to 317 S. Wells-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 345 AND 147 EAST
Randolph-st.; $100 a month.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NO MATTER
IF $160
SEEMS LOW
for a new 7 1-3 octave, cabinet grand upright
piano. We guarantee the value and wearing quali-
ties and sell them on small payments. Who could
ask more?

At any time within two years you may apply
the full amount paid in exchange for any new
Kimball piano, which, while more expensive, is
sold direct at factory prices.

New Reed Organs, various makes, $40 to $75.
Used Reed Organs, $15, $20, $30.
Two Pipe Organs (used), $400 and $500.

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STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING
by experienced men and padded vans; auction-
eers. Warehouse, 214-232 S. 6th-st. Kenwood
Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1264.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—31,000 SQUARE FEET,
near Canal-st. bridge, 150 on the river by 200
feet deep; also railroad switch; will improve to
suit tenant. Address X 837, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 MORE OF THOSE BLUE
Bedford, 3-story 10-room houses, just finished,
large stone portices, hardwood finish and floors,
specially designed mantels, sideboard, and con-
sole, and stylish gas fixtures; will decorate to suit;
everything in and about the houses guaranteed
for a year; prices cannot be duplicated; terms to
suit; 66th-pl. [Woodlawn], 2 blocks from 57th-
st. station on Illinois Central, with fast express
trains; one block from Jackson Park; open Sunday
and during the week. Owners on the ground.
WHITE & COLEMAN,
Builders and Owners.
99 E. Randolph-st., Borden Block.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN ON THE
SOUTH SIDE.
5742 Jackson-av., new modern 8-flat building,
stone front, stone porch and steps, oak through-
out, steam heat, and hot water; three 5-room flats;
rental $1,152 per annum; $8,250 takes it; worth
$11,000.
M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SOUTH SIDE VACANT,
corner 18-apartment bldg., new and rented for
$6,000; near Alley "L" road; price $60,000, mtg.
$25,000.
Corner near I. C. R. R., Hyde Park, 18 flats, new
bldg., rents $7,200; price $80,000, mortgage
$25,000, 5% per cent; very choice.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 408 Reaper Blk.

FOR SALE—6529 WOODLAWN-AV., CONVEN-
ient to Alley L and IC. Central express trains,
new 8-room stone-front house, hardwood finish,
and finished in hardwood; $6,000. Semi-detached
house, with very deep lot; $7,000. Corner house;
$9,500; easy terms; 5 per cent interest.
W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-FLAT BLDG., ON LINE OF
Alley L, S. Side, 7, 8, and 9 room; massive stone
front, hardwood finish and floors, consoles, man-
boards, mantels, elect. and gas fixt.; corner bldg.;
built can never be equaled; will make a price below
cost to meet other obligations. Address owner,
A E 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THESE HOUSES SOLD
within last 10 days! For $7,500 down and monthly
payments of $225 you can buy 10-room brick house,
with modern improvements, in good neighbor-
hood; Rhodes-av., south of 35th-st. Call 12 to 2,
[H.] WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BECOME YOUR OWN LANDLORD
—Almost new brick 2-flat building near Butler
and 31st-sts.; will include party for $400 down
and small monthly payments; be sure to look
this up. [H.]
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON PRAI-
rie-av., up to date and in perfect order; also
stable with coachman's apartments; would sell
cheap or exchange for residence on North Side or
first-class suburb. [H.]
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE PRIVATE RESI-
dence, modern and detached; 11 rooms,
beautifully finished and decorated; also large brick
stable; lot 40x150 feet; bargain offered. 2962 Lake-
av. Open for inspection every afternoon. C. E.
BROWN, 109 Washington-st., Room 1008.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR INVESTORS—
Northwest corner of Stony Island-av. and 75th-
st., 110x125 ft.; will exchange for improved on line
of Alley L.
1207 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—EXECUTOR'S FORCED SALE!
Bargain at Woodlawn; nice brick and stone 10-
room modern residence, beautiful sideboard, gas
$4,500; will submit any offer; no trade.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST TIME OFFERED—AGENTS
investigate; 5256 Lake-av., Hyde Park, 50x331,
good 10-room frame house; price amount of debt;
about $12,000; terms, but no trade.
C. H. BINNEY, Bank Floor, Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—WANTED—BUYERS
for several pieces of vacant in Hyde Park, bet.
47th and 63d-sts., nr. 111. Cent. and elevated; ripe
to improve; choice property; no trades; no
agents. Principals address P 208, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM MODERN DETACHED
house; hardwood floors in all rooms; porcelain
bath; corner lot, 42d-st. and Lake-av.; price
$500 down and $25 per month; price only $4,750.
[H.] WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE [AMOUNT OF DEBT] $9,250
—Modern 10-room stone-front, 4524 Oakenwald-
av.; open daily; terms but no trade; agents in-
vestigate. C. H. BINNEY, or Owner, Marquette
Bldg., bank floor.

FOR SALE—LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE,
with stable; Prairie-av., near 18th-st.; 100 ft.
front; price $30,000, which is less than improve-
ments cost. CHAS. T. MASON, Atty., R. 905,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH—10-ROOM
modern house in Kenwood; 82x140 ft.; price
$9,000; worth $15,000. Address Owner, P 220,
Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 12-ROOM RESI-
dence, next to Grand-blvd.; 3131 Madison-av., near
Hyde Park fast trains; $17,500; open daily; see it and
C. H. BINNEY, Bank Floor, Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND
lots on Greenwood-av., Ellis, Kimbark, Drexel,
and Kenwood-avs.; large list. B. A. ULRICH &
SONS, 408 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN WOODLAWN;
vacant, on Drexel-av., near 63d-st.; must
and will sell for $1,300 cash. Address X
836, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$6,500—COZY KENWOOD HOME,
44 E. Bidwell-av., 42d-st. station, I. C.; 8 rms.;
40 ft.; good as new. Write for photos, particulars.
WHITE & GLEASON, 4230 Greenwood-av.

FOR SALE—BEST BUSINESS CORNER SOUTH
Side; 4 stores and flats; 25 ft. on 35th-st. by
43d by 133x50; bargain. L. M. SMITH & BRO.,
Phone Oak. 846. 3947 to 51 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT—
Equity 8-room house, 3131 Madison-av., near
Hyde Park fast trains; $17,500; open daily; see it and
C. H. BINNEY, Bank Floor, Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES BEARING ORANGE
grove, 2 miles from Tampa, Fla.; splendid condi-
tion; fine house, buildings, etc.; $10,000. OTIS
JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY
for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real
Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FARMS, CITY IMPROVED, AND
vacant realty. CURTIS & CO., 101 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IF YOUR 1897 TAXES ARE EXCES-
sive call or address R. T. 165 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE BUILDING
and leasehold in live business center; building
first-class; 8 years to run; now paying over 9
per cent net; price $50,000; clear of incumbrance.
Will take South Side residence up to $10,000, bal. vacant to im-
prove; good suburban considered. Address P 865,
Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE A SPLENDID 100-ACRE
fruit ranch east of Pasadena, California, all in
fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes, etc.; house,
barn, curing house, etc;

THE FAIR

ESTABLISHED 1875. STATE, ADAMS AND DEARBORN STREETS.

Special Easter Offers

in the Better Qualities of

Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Waists, Suits, Skirts, and Children's Reefers

At a Handsome Saving. Since the opening of these new and greatly improved depts. we have endeavored (and with remarkable success) to greatly increase our sales in the better class of goods, *Our stocks of the finer qualities have been improved a hundred fold—and are attracting wide attention.* The most gratifying increase in sales in these lines prove conclusively that our styles are the kind people of taste appreciate, and then *we ask but half the usual profit—no mistake on this point!* A fact that is acknowledged by all who inspect our stocks. Investigate these Easter offerings—you'll be surprised!

Stylish Jackets.

Jackets "special" at $9.75—Ladies' fine quality Tan and Castor English Kersey—fly and four-button box front—lined with fancy heavy taffeta—perfect fitting—seams are all strapped—good value at $13.50.... **9.75**

Jackets "special" at $12.75—Ladies' very fine quality Tan Venetian Covert and Whipcord Jackets—fly front and four-button box front—strictly tailor finish beautifully lined in finest fancy taffetas—with or without velvet collars—good value at $16.50 **$12.75**

Jackets "special" at $14.75—Ladies' Fine English Kersey Jackets—also fine covert cloth Jackets, very natty silk velvet collar, fly front, elegantly tailored, full lined in finest fancy taffeta—seams are all strapped—some are corded—good value at $19.50 **$14.75**

Jackets "special" at $27.50—Ladies' Peau de Soie Silk Blouses—handsomely jetted, some braided—full ruche neck—ruffle of chiffon down front—elegantly lined—the swellest and most effective Blouse of the season—good value at $40.00 **$27.50**

Jackets "special" at $16.50—Ladies' handsome Spring Jackets in light coaching tan kersey—four-button box front—4 large pearl buttons—velvet collar—seams strapped and several rows of stitching—handsomely lined with good quality taffeta silk—good value at $21.50 **$16.50**

Stylish Capes.

Capes "special" at $9.75—Ladies' very fine quality Gros Grain Silk capes—beautiful jetted and lace trimmed—full neck effect of lace and ribbon—elegantly lined with taffeta—good value at $12.75.. **$9.75**

Capes "special" at $14.75—Ladies' handsome Taffeta Silk Capes, covered with 3 rows of accordian pleated silk chiffon—large full neck of satin ribbon and chiffon, beautifully lined—good val. at $20.00 **$14.75**

Capes "special" at $12.75—Ladies' fine quality Long Clay Diagonal Capes, box pleated back—full ruche neck of satin ribbon—black satin lined—good value $16.50 **$12.75**

Capes "special" at $16.50—Ladies' very fine quality Gros Grain & Ottoman Silk Capes, trimmed around bottom with rich lace, full ruche neck of satin ribbon, beautifully lined—good val. at $22.50 **$16.50**

Children's Reefers.

Most extraordinary Easter sale inducements. We are making a strong effort (and with great success) to treble our business in children's goods. Our stock of Child's Reefers is the most attractive in Chicago—note the special inducements for tomorrow—for ages from 6 to 14.

Special at $4.98—Children's handsome Reefers—of all wool fancy wool mixtures—latest style sailor collar, trimmed and braided—these reefers are worth regularly from $6.00 to $7.00—special Easter sale price..... **$4.98**

Special at $5.98—Excellent quality Covert Cloth Reefers—with large fancy trimmed sailor collars—beautifully finished—stylish effects—reefers worth regularly up to $8.50—special Easter sale price..... **$5.98**

Special at $6.75—A beautiful collection at this price—plain Kersey Reefers, with the latest style sailor collars—all the new shades—elaborately trimmed with silk braid—every jacket good value at $10.00—special Easter sale price.... **$6.75**

Special at $8.98—Children's Reefers, finest quality mixtures, with full sailor collars of plain kersey—silk soutache, trimmed, edged with pleated satin ribbon, with top collar trimmed to match. You pay $12.50 for its equal elsewhere—*Special Easter sale price*..... **$8.98**

Special at $10.00—Children's Blouse Jackets of plain kersey—in cadet sage green and royal blue—trimmed with white silk braid—large sailor collars—silk lined—a fine $13.50 blouse—special Easter sale price.... **$10.00**

Silk Waists.

A beautiful assortment of ladies' dressmaker-made Waists, the product of the best waist makers in the country, at 25% less than usually asked for same qualities elsewhere.

Stylish Taffeta Shirt Waists at $3.98—in stripes and plaids—full blouse front, detachable collar—dressmaker made—good value at $5.50.... **$3.98**

Handsome Satin Shirt Waists at $4.98—small plaid effects—splendid line of combination colors, full blouse fronts—satin collar, elegantly finished—dressmaker made—good value at $6.50..... **$4.98**

Finest quality Taffeta Silk Waists at $6.75—black and white striped—black satin stitch collar and cuffs—full blouse front—dressmaker made—good value at $9.00..... **$6.75**

Stylish Taffeta Silk Waists at $9.75—tucked all down the front, also sleeves—stitched collar—handsome assortment of shades—finest workmanship throughout—good value at $12.75..... **$9.75**

Suits and Skirts.

A beautiful display of everything that is new, stylish and desirable in Ladies' Dresses, Suits and Skirts of the better quality. *3 great Easter sale values*—Choice from the following 8 styles of Ladies' Suits for $9.98.

Suit $18.50.

1—Stylish Blouse Suits—made of all-wool Cheviot Serge, black and colors, handsomely trimmed with satin folds, waist lined throughout with fancy silk, skirt percaline lined and velvet bound..... **$9.98**

2—Blouse Suit—made of all-wool Cheviot, in black or navy, the blouse is lined with satin rhadame, the lapels and fronts are faced with heavy black satin, trimmed with ribbon, belt and bone—this makes a very desirable and stylish costume and is well worth one-half more than the price we ask..... **$9.98**

3. This is a Fly Front Reefer Suit made of all wool Serge, black and navy, exquisitely tailored, the jacket and skirt lined throughout with fine quality plain black or changeable taffeta silk, the equal of any $16 suit in the market; alterations & fitting free—special Easter sale price. **$9.98**

Ladies' Fly Front Reefer Suits, made of excellent quality all wool Broadcloth, in black, navy, tan, brown, green, etc.; jacket lined with best quality fancy taffeta silk, finished with strap seams and trimmed with steel buckles; best workmanship, fit and finish—a $20 suit—Sale price..... **$12.75**

Ladies' Stylish Dress—Made of best quality Sicilian cloth, in black or royal blue, trimmed with silk and lace—very stylish and cheap at $25.00. Must be seen to be appreciated. Sale price..... **$14.75**

Blouse Suit (like cut)—A marvelous value—made of all-wool Venetian cloth, handsomely braided as shown in cut, also on back with best of silk braid, stylish waist to be worn open or closed—waist lined throughout with finest quality fancy taffeta silk—a correct copy of a $50.00 French costume, and really worth $25.00—sale price..... **$18.50**

Dress Skirts—Special at $4.98—The greatest values you have ever seen, really fine dress goods, made of all-wool and silk and wool mixtures, also black, in the newest and most stylish weaves, in all the latest colorings and high grade satin and silk brocades, as well as bayadere moires, the make, fit and finish is, skirts worth from $7.50 to $10.00—special Easter sale..... **$4.98**

Silk Skirts—Special at $9.98—A special purchase—no more at this price when sold—pure Gros Grain Silk Skirts, Bayadere Brocades—strictly dressmaker made—cut very full and lined throughout with fine quality taffeta silk in the new spring colorings, deep dust ruffle of silk to match—every skirt worth $15.50—special Easter sale price..... **$9.98**

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Dressy Things for Easter Wear.

The bright array of gay Easter things in every department give our store a gala-day appearance.

Easter Suits and Jackets.

The best advice we can give our friends is to *come*. Our 3d floor Suit Department invites you with a tempting array of all that's newest, prettiest and best. And the prices are, beyond question, as tempting as the garments.

Special bargains are offered just now in

Women's Sample Suits,

made by the leading manufacturers of women's tailor-made gowns, for the purpose of exhibiting the prevailing season's styles. The lot includes:

Fly Front Reefer Suits, Tight-fitting Suits, Blouse Suits—every garment a model—strictly man-tailored—values ranging from $22.50 to $45.00—our prices $15.00 to $30.00.

Two Other Good Items.

Fly-front Cheviot Reefer Suits, black and navy blue—taffeta silk lined—fancy stitched back and front—$18.75.

Cheviot Blouse Suit, stylish and new—in brown, green, black and navy blue, silk lined and ribbon trimmed—$12.75.

Tailor-made Cheviot Reefer made after our imported styles—in black and navy—$12.50.

Jackets—

We have just received a case of 50 imported Spring and Summer Wraps, in exclusive styles and unusual values, which we will sell at from $20.00 to $100.00. Here are some items of special interest:

Jacket—taffeta silk lined—styles—in black and navy—$12.50.

Tan Covert Cloth Jackets, taffeta silk lined throughout—raised seams—a stylish tailor-made garment at $10.00.

Bicycle Suits—

We are now showing full assortments of the popular Luey Bicycle Suits, in plain and fancy mixtures. Prices range from $7.50 up to $22.50. Closing out a line of Duplex Bicycle Suits at prices one-third to one-half lower than elsewhere in Chicago.

Easter Glove Sale.

Our Glove stock is complete, and, though we have hand-coverings at all prices and for all purposes, the great leader of them all in this sale is our

$1.05 Women's Grenoble Kid.

This glove is light weight, over-seam, self or black embroidered, two or three patent clasps—a regular $1.50 Glove in all the new spring shades and staple colorings—an incomparable bargain at $1.05.

Also Women's Pique Sewn Gloves for street wear—full line of colors—$1.50 value at $1.05.

Men's Street Gloves.

At $1.05—Genuine Foster Kid Gloves, the $1.50 quality—browns, English reds and tans.

At 75c—A dollar Glove—one clasp, pique sewn, Paris points—reds and tans—made of Grenoble lambskin, and as dressy as a $1.50 Glove.

Other Glove Attractions.

At $1.00—Boys' and Misses' pique, patent clasp or large hooks—all colors—the proper Glove for dancing school or evening wear.
At $1.00—Women's Cycling Gauntlets, in large variety.
At $1.00—2-clasp Mocha Gloves, sold elsewhere at $1.50.
At 75c—Broken line of Women's Gloves, worth up to $2.00 a pair—missing sizes filled in from our $1.00 and $1.25 lines—sizes complete, colors nearly so—plenty of them and a bargain.
At $1.25—8-button Mousquetaire, real Grenoble kid—suede finish—all colors and sizes.

Gay Easter Millinery.

Our Millinery Department continues to resemble a social function, in that it is crowded every hour of the day with Chicago's best people. The stock includes all the latest and daintiest and best London and Paris creations, at prices that are reasonable indeed. Here are some special bargains in every day wear.

The "Kenwood."

THE "REGENT"—A Woman's Walking Hat, with Tam o'Shanter crown, trimmed with wide braid and black Tetrice quills—a handsome, stylish, serviceable, every day hat—

$2.85

WOMEN'S TURBANS—In all colors, trimmed with Roman scarf braid, quills and imported coque pom pons—$4.95.

CHILDREN'S HATS—We've been making a special point to get together an attractive array of Children's Hats, and we've succeeded. Here are 2 specimens:

The "North Shore."

THE "NORTH SHORE"—For misses and children—sailor shape with rolled rim, trimmed with velvet bands of different shades, and pom pons of imported coque feathers—a very pretty Hat made exclusively for us, $2.45.

THE "KENWOOD"—Girls' Rough-and-Ready Hat of rough braid—velvet bands in all colors—coque feather pom pons, or quills, on the side—an ideal school hat, only $1.95.

Easter Skirts and Waists.

Our success in our 3d floor department of ready-made Waists and Skirts is due to the fact that we have been able to furnish these goods every whit as stylish in cut and high-class in material as garments that would cost double if made to order, and as they're made in our own workrooms by skilled operatives the perfection of fit is beyond the realm of doubt. Here are some of the special offerings:

At $3.75—Waist of surah silk, with "Marie" back and blouse front, with ruffle on side—well made and stylish.

SPECIAL—Excellent value in Colored, Checked and Striped Taffeta Silk Waists—all new goods, made in our own workrooms—the newest styles, colors and materials—perfect in every detail of fit and finish—Waists you'd expect to pay much more for than the price we've put on them for this selling, $6.00 and $7.50.

Ready-Made Skirts.

At $3.95—Skirt of Colored Novelty Goods—well made—lined with percaline and velveteen bound—the greatest bargain on the street at the price.

At $5.00—A Skirt we're particularly pleased with, because we've been able to please you with it—made of black all-wool serge, cut after the newest model, both plain and the popular tucked style—made in our own workrooms, and has all the good qualities of a skirt at twice the price—our price $5.00.

Special Sale of Night Robes.

—Second floor.

We have just bought for cash a lot of night gowns—handsome embroidery trimmed, bias tucked, and made of the best of cotton. There is not a garment in the lot worth less than $1.25, and many of them would sell much above that figure, but we have bought them so advantageously that we have decided to offer the entire lot at the rate of

88c each.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Easter suits, coats, cycle wear.

An out-of-the-ordinary opportunity for purchasing correct up-to-date Paris outerwear. No elsewhere pricemaking competes with the S. & M. pricemaking, as no elsewhere assortments rival the S. & M. assortments.

$14½ for swell tailormade suits—nobby fly box front short coats—entire suit lined throughout with colored taffeta silk—navy & black.

$25 for tight fitting tailormade suits of covert & Oxford mixtures—fly or button effects—new regimental blues—military grays, tans, navy & black—jacket & skirt lined throughout with handsome plaid or colored taffeta silk.

$9¾ for reefer and fly front top coats—fine kersey & cheviots—tan, royal blue, brown & black—satin faced—silk lined throughout.

$15 for English kersey or tan covert top coats—all the new spring colorings—four-button box or fly front, with or without strapped seams—lined throughout with heavy silk taffeta in colors or black.

$7½ for stylish bicycle suits—covert, whipcord or fancy suitings—circular or saddle seats & divided skirts—jackets Eton or fly front.

$10 for swell bicycle costumes—new Eton blouse, double-breasted & fly front effects—divided skirts for diamond or drop frame—also circular skirts—all new spring colorings.

$5 for divided skirts—stylish covert & Scotch mixtures & navy & black cheviot.

$7½ for divided & circular skirts—heavy cheviot & Scotch mixtures—regimental blues, military grays, brown, navy, black.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Easter kid gloves extraordinary.

12,800 pairs sacrificed by the makers under stress of present abnormal trade conditions go on sale at prices that will prove a surprise to the best posted shoppers. Assortments fresh, new, correct—and embracing the latest Paris Easter models. Handsome Easter glove boxes gratis.

$1¼ for $2 kid gloves.

Women's extra fine French kid—in 2-clasp—pique and overseam—also 4-button overseam. Every staple & fancy shade. Very newest effects in embroideries, welts & finishes.

95c for $1½ kid gloves.

Women's 2-clasp pique & three-clasp overseam kid gloves with new five crochet-embroidery backs & novelty clasps. Modes, tans, reds, tobacco, castor, white & pearl

65c for $1 kid gloves.

Women's 2-clasp over-seam & 4-clasp pique kid gloves with new three-row crochet backs & oxidized clasps—all the desirable Easter street shades.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Grand opening new furniture store.

None other like it in *all* Chicago—in *all* America. 30,000 sq. ft. *new* Wabash-av. selling space, with direct union loop bridge entrance—and in this space none but the better class of *thoroughly dependable* furniture finds footing. Special lots bought at sharp sacrifices from factories too heavily stocked for exciting trade conditions, go on sale this morning—to-wit:

$15½ for $23¾ sideboard—antique ¼-sawed oak—swell front—highly polished—silver drawer lined—bevel plate mirror.

$7¾ for $12½ combination bookcase and desk—mahogany finish—or ¼-sawed oak.

$1.35 for $2½ rocker—antique or mahogany finish—saddle seat—strong and comfortable.

$1 for dining chair—antique ¼ sawed oak—box seat—hand carved and polished.

$15¾ for $22½ dressing case—French pattern—white maple mirror—with shaped top.

$15½ for this sideboard.

$7½ for this combination case.

$15½ for $25 3-piece parlor suit—mahogany finish—silk damask or Roman velours upholstery.

$47½ for $65 solid mahogany davenport—cop seat upholstered in all shades—new Keilda velours.

$4½ for quarter-sawed oak or birdseye maple desk—deep drawer.

$4½ for $7½ hall mirror—quarter-sawed oak—crest green or mahogany—4 double hooks.

$7¾ for $12 extension table—antique oak—large fluted legs—Davis slides—polished and hand carved.

95c for $1¼ parlor table—antique oak—brass claw feet—24x24, with shelf.

$9¾ for $17½ china closet—antique oak—round ends—four grooved shelves—great bargain.

$6.95 for $10½ chiffonier—5 drawers—antique—shaped top—well finished and roomy—bevel plate mirror.

$3.45 for $9½ corner chair—mahogany finish—silk damask seat—hand polished.

Sole agents for the Berkey & Gay Furniture Co.'s high-class high art productions.

Scholle's Good Furniture.

"Surprised" and "Delighted," two words oftenest heard from the strangers who see our beautiful goods for the first time.

"And so very reasonable, too!" is another expression we are used to hearing.

Why?

Because we pick each piece with care, and then keep the expenses down.

Have you been in yet?

Too many Bookcases—they must go. Prices range from $100 down to $8.50, and plenty at in-between prices.

We do upholstering well.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., bet. Jackson and Adams-sts.

CHINA AND GLASS.

We show some Exclusive Novelties in . . . . .

CUT GLASS VASES
For Easter.

—Our line of—

English China Plates
For all purposes is unexcelled.

LAMPS...
Are popular for Wedding Gifts.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS SUPERB

BURLEY & COMPANY,
145 and 147 State Street.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.
E. BURNHAM 71 and 73 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Easter Neckwear.

Between our Men's Neckwear and the usual dry goods kind there is *a distinct difference.* We cater particularly to those men who appreciate the cravat as one of the opportunities given them to show individuality in dress without being accused of eccentricity. No exclusive haberdasher shows a more carefully selected line of Imported Novelties, including many patterns confined to us—and none shows one of equal extent. The style—the quality—both are here at *considerably less* than the haberdasher's prices—possible through our larger business.

Our Easter showing is complete—no one shows a larger or better assortment.

At **50c**: New Imperials. New Four-in-Hands. New Tecks. New Puffs.

At **75c**: A splendid line of such Ties as haberdashers sell at $1.00 each.

At **$1.00**: The largest line of $1.00 Ties in Chicago. All the correct shapes—special patterns.

Highest Grade Neckwear—at $1.50, $2, $2.50 & $3. Richest silks—exclusive patterns—newest colorings.

We make *Fine Neckwear to order* on the premises.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Women's Silk Dressing Sacques
Lace and insertion trimmed; in pink, blue, heliotrope, white and black, splendid values at
$5.75

Trained Nurses' Dresses
of fine quality wash gingham, waist lined throughout. Made in our own workroom, with special attention given to the fit and finish of every garment. Price
$2.50

Two-Piece House Dresses
of percale and fancy lawn, in new and beautiful patterns; neatly trimmed with novelty braid (see cut).
$2.25 & $2.50

Women's Wash Wrappers
of lawn and percale, in pretty patterns of bright, medium and dark shades, excellent values at
$1.95
(All on 2nd floor, main building.)

For Reliable Sporting News Read THE TRIBUNE.

HATS Latest Popular Styles. $3 & $4. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State Street.
Hats—The best $3 Derby in town—all colors. J. S. BARNES & CO., *Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st.*